THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 62 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CANADA.

The Fenian Alarm Over the Border—Order of the Governor-General Calling Out the Militia—Strong Language Used by Him Regarding This Country—He Denounces the "Piratical Attacks Organized in the Territory of a Neighboring Power"—The Canucks as Able to Repel Lawless Invaders as to Roll Back the Tide of Legitimate War—The Entire Population Ready to Defend Their Country—Continued Despatch of Troops to the Frontier, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., March 12.—The Fenian excitement has somewhat subsided in this city, but still rages on the frontier in all its fury. Government has not relaxed its preparations to receive the invaders at whatever point they may show themselves. The city is still full of volunteers, who are compelled to wear uniform and side arms at all times, under penalty of arrest.

Information received here says that a number of regulars are on the way up from Quebec, all the forts being emptied, leaving the women and children preparing for a siege. The troops daily parade and drill to gratify malcontents, and the city looks like a place besieged. The forces are moving towards the frontier as fast as they arrive, and are organized and equipped. The magazines and arsenals are guarded night and day by picked men. Numbers of the men, believing there was no danger of a Fenian invasion, refused to turn out, and were handcuffed and marched off to the barracks. Some few, alarmed, fled to the interior, while another small detachment left for the States.

TORONTO, March 12, P. M.—General orders have just been issued from the Governor-General's office placing the whole volunteer force under martial law, and making Lieutenant-General Michael commander. The Governor-General says the Commander-in-chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts, and feels assured that, if necessary, the entire population of the province would come forward to resist the invasion of the country.

The Commander-in-chief says that he knows it is not necessary to address an observation to the officers and men now called out for active service on the importance of strict attention to military duties, and is convinced that should the threat of attacks be carried into effect that the Canadian volunteers of the present day will, with God's blessing, meet with as much success in repelling such criminal and wanton outrages against humanity and civilization as was given to their ancestors, whether they were called to roll back from their territories the tide of legitimate war or repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

The *Leader* of this morning has ten columns of news of Fenian movements of the Canada military for defense.

The following is the disposition of troops so far as I can learn:—Ten companies at Windsor and six at Sarnia; one regiment and one company of artillery at Stanstead, D. E.; ten companies at Prescott; about six hundred men and artillery at Brockville—making about four companies. The balance are held in reserve at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec.

A large force has been collected for the defense of Ottawa. Volunteers are pouring into all the interior towns. Much enthusiasm is manifested, and recruiting is going on rapidly. Men are coming in from the country and volunteering here.

The troops were paraded and marched to church yesterday. In the Catholic churches Bishop Lynch's letter was read, and some priests called upon Catholics, for the sake of the peace of the city, not to walk on St. Patrick's day. Parliament will meet during the second week in April.

The Militia Called Out.

IMPORTANT ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—STRONG LANGUAGE TO THE UNITED STATES—"PIRATICAL ATTACKS FROM THE TERRITORY OF A NEIGHBORING POWER"—"LAWLESS INVADERS," ETC.

MARCH 6, 1866.—His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief directs that the following named corps be called out for service, and that the said corps be immediately assembled and billeted at their respective headquarters, there to await such orders for their movement as may be directed by the Commander-in-Chief.

(Here follow the names of one hundred and sixty organizations, comprising nearly twenty thousand men.)

And his Excellency further directs that the said volunteer force shall, during the time it remains on active service, be placed under the command of his Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, commanding her Majesty's forces in North America; that it shall be subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, to the rules and articles of war, to the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and to all other laws now applicable to her Majesty's troops in this province not inconsistent with the acts respecting the volunteer militia.

ORDER NO. 2.

The rates of pay and allowance of the force so called out for service are fixed for the undermentioned officers respectively as follows:—

Rank.	*Rate per day.*	*Allowance, etc.*
Lieutenant-Colonel	2 92	1 09
Major	8 0	1 09
Paymaster	3 65	0 99
Adjt., with rank of Lieut.	2 44	0 99
Asst., with rank of Lieut.	2 13	0 99
Captain	2 82	0 .6
Lieutenant	1 58	0 72
Ensign	1 28	0 60

And the rates of pay for each non-commissioned officer and man shall be as follows:—

Rank.	*Rate of Pay.*
Sergeant major	50c.
Quartermaster sergeant	45c.
Paymaster's clerk	45c.
Orderly room clerk	45c.
Hospital sergeant	45c.
Pay sergeants	40c.
Sergeants	35c.
Corporals	30c.
Buglers	25c.
Privates	25c.

—And non commissioned officers and privates shall receive either free lodging and rations or an allowance in lieu thereof, as may in different cases be deemed most advisable, and, in cases where an allowance is granted, such allowance shall not exceed the rate of fifty cents per diem for each non-commissioned officer and man.

ORDER NO. 3.

The officers in command of the different ports where the above-named companies may be stationed, shall receive all orders from the Lieutenant General commanding, and make all reports direct to such officers as the Lieutenant-General may appoint, with the exception of matters relating to finance and promotion, which are to be referred direct to the Adjutant-General of militia.

ORDER NO. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets that he is compelled, as a measure of precaution, to call for the active services of so large a number of the volunteer force.

This step does not result from the existence of a condition of war between our sovereign and any foreign State.

It is rendered necessary, in the performance of the duty which has devolved on the Government, of making provision for protecting the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this province against the threatened piratical attacks of lawless men who use the territory of a neighboring power for the purpose of openly organizing enterprises against the sovereign rights of our Queen and the security of her subjects.

The Commander-in-chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts, and feels assured that, if necessary, the entire population of the Province would come forward to resist the invasion of the country.

The Commander-in-chief knows that it is not necessary to address any observations to the officers and men now called out for active service on the importance of strict attention to their military duties; and he is confident that should the threats of attack be carried into effect the Canadian volunteers of the present day will, with God's blessing, meet with as much success in repelling such a criminal and wanton outrage against humanity and civilization as was given to their ancestors when they were called upon to roll back from their territories the tide of legitimate war, or to repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE VOLUNTEER MUSTER IN MONTREAL—CABINET COUNCIL IN SESSION—ALIENS TO BE EXPELLED THE COUNTRY.

Montreal (March 9) despatch to Toronto Globe.

The volunteers turned out strong last night. The "Prince of Wales" corps alone had 400 men, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails among them. The force meets to-night to get instructions. The crack cavalry corps known as "The Guides," composed of gentlemen of means, turned out to-day and passed through the streets. The Montreal volunteer cavalry also turned out on guard at the residences of Sir John Michel and General Lindsay.

Several Cabinet ministers have arrived here to attend a Cabinet Council, and to consult with the commander of the forces.

The city volunteers are to be sent to the frontier, and the country ones are to be kept here for a few days.

It is explained that the large number of strangers now in the city are buyers of articles, purchasing all they can before the Reciprocity Treaty comes to an end. The second-class hotels are crowded. A general desire is expressed that the Alien act should be carried out.

THE TORONTONIANS GROWING NERVOUS.

From the Toronto Leader, March 10.

We have no doubt the Adjutant-General and the Government are quite alive to the necessity of being prepared to arm any number of men that may be required for the defense of the country. Toronto being a central position, and it being yet unknown what force may be needed, it is desirable that there should be no stint of arms. Probably there is no occasion for the hint; but as every able-bodied citizen may have to shoulder his rifle, the Government should be ready to put arms in their hands, if necessary.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

From the Toronto Globe, March 10.

A telegram was received last night by the Commandant, from the Adjutant-General at Ottawa, to the effect that a regiment must be sent to the front this morning, and accordingly six companies of rifles, viz., those from Barrie, Collingwood, Whitby, Scarboro, Columbus, and Brooklyn, will leave by the Great Western Railway to-day at 11 o'clock, and, as far as yet known, will be sent to Port Colborne and other points of the Niagara frontier.

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS.

From the Toronto Globe, March 10.

We understand that one hundred and twenty young unmarried men of our colored population, desirous of showing that they are ready to defend the country, have enrolled names sufficient for two companies, and intend forwarding them to the Government for acceptance.

TROOPS FOR WINDSOR AND SARNIA.

London (March 9) telegram Toronto Leader.

Ten companies leave in the morning for the following points:—For Windsor, the Ingersoll, Embro, and North Oxford companies, of the Oxford battalion; for Sarnia, the Delaware, St. Johns, Lucan, Wardsville, and Barnetsville companies; and for Paris, the Drumbo and the Princeton companies. Most of these companies are now in London, and the rest are expected in the course or the night.

BISHOP LYNCH'S PASTORAL NOT SATISFACTORY.

From the Toronto Globe, March 10.

We are bound to say that the Bishop's letter does not go far enough. We fully expected that Bishop Lynch, under existing circumstances, would have felt it his duty to point out to the people of his diocese the danger of disorder on St. Patrick's Day, if the usual procession of the Irish societies through our streets should be persisted in, and to call on them firmly and earnestly to relinquish all public demonstrations for this year. We yet hope that Bishop Lynch will do this, and that his utmost influence will be used to give the suggestion effect. He is the only person who can do it, and we are sure that should disturbances unfortunately occur, which one firm word from him might have averted, the Bishop would himself regret for years after that that word was not spoken.

BILLINGSGATE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From the Montreal Gazette, March 10.

The United States are certainly earning fresh titles to the gratitude of the people of this country, by the way in which they have seen fit to deal with the Fenian organization. For all the trouble and expense that this country is now called upon to incur the United States Government is to be thanked. If that Government had chosen to issue a proclamation, and to use decent diligence in putting down disgraceful demonstrations offensive not only to United States laws and the comity of nations, but to common sense, and the poor dupes who are swindled out of their money by appeals to their prejudices—this wretched Fenian farce would long ago have been "played out."

The United States Government has allowed the open engraving and sale of Fenian bonds for the plain purpose of swindling excited and ignorant people and paving for murder and robbery. It is too absurd for argument to suppose that the Fenian or "Irish Republic" can have the most remote chance of success against the power of England, or that it can establish a foothold in these provinces. But beyond swindling poor dupes out of their hard earnings, it may cause much blood to flow. Yet in the face of these plain facts the wretched farce is winked at, if not directly encouraged, by the United States Government. A Fenian deputation was received, avowedly as such, by President Johnson. United States troops have attended in uniform at Fenian meetings in New York. An officer of the United States army—Brigadier-General Sweeney—has travelled over a great part of the Union, in the United States uniform, attending Fenian meetings, at which he has openly offered to lead organized bands against a peaceful neighboring country, without any provocation, the effect and object of which could only be murder and robbery as simple and brutal as the world has ever seen, and which would be just as much a disgrace to civilization and humanity as the killing of women by butcher knives in India at the request of Nana Sahib. For all this open and avowed intent to commit brutal outrages the United States Government is responsible; and for every drop of blood that is shed, it will forever have affixed to it the stain of murder, which it might have prevented, which it did openly encourage. And for every house broken into and every dollar stolen, it is as if its own members had pocketed the ill-gotten gain. The poor wretch who was so horribly done to death in cold blood in Dublin would to-day have been alive but for the encouragement and criminal participation of the United States Government in the organization which caused his murder.

It is probable that the United States Government have made themselves responsible for all this, in order if not to win our affections, to induce us to give up our allegiance to the Queen, and to join our lot with their blessed system. The calculation must be that the people of this country are cowards and sneaks to give up their allegiance and their nationality under the effect of such terrorism. Need we indicate the answer that will be given either to the political attempt or to robbers and murderers who come here?

We have spoken simply of the United States Government in these remarks, but we have information, which we consider quite authentic, that a Governor of a neighboring New England State, among other important personages, has subscribed his fifty dollars to the Fenian fund—a fund for the encouragement of piracy and robbery.

THE FENIAN FRIGHT.

Terrible Excitement in Hamilton, C. W.—Incendiary Fires Raging—Consolidation of the Forces for Canadian Defense—Disposition of the Troops—General Order by the Commander-in-Chief—The People of Quebec Preparing for a Siege, Etc.

HAMILTON, C. W., March 12.—The Fenian excitement is still on the increase, without any hope of speedy abatement. A grand Fenian raid is expected at any moment, and the entire volunteer force of the province has been placed under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Michel, who commands the regular forces of the Crown in the province. Volunteer companies who are not required to drill at least two hours a day will not receive any pay from the Government for their services. Whenever the Government sees fit to send companies on detached service from their homes, they will be compelled to observe the discipline and perform the duties of regular troops. All delinquencies will be punished by court-martial, and the penalties adjudged will be strictly enforced. A number of suspicious looking characters, with rather soldierly bearing, have been discovered wandering around the suburbs of Hamilton. They are supposed to be Fenians, and a strict watch and surveillance is kept upon their movements and actions, as well as their language, by the public authorities. To add to the general confusion and alarm, several incendiary fires have occurred during the last two days, and one is now burning while I write. The fires are believed to be the work of the Hamilton Fenians, who abound in this locality, led on by emissaries from the United States. The wildest excitement, bordering on frenzied panic, is the result of these incendiary fires. A feeling of insecurity and dread pervades the entire community; and to add to the general distrust, the slightest and most trivial events are magnified by the authorities into indications of Fenian uprisings and revolts. The Chief of Police, with the entire force at his disposal, made a descent on the suspected quarter and arrested a man, who has been brutally maltreated by a cowardly mob of Orangemen. The mob, enraged to madness by the rumors of Fenian atrocities, followed the poor wretch to the police-station, and on inquiry ascertained that he had been employed in the manufacture of corn salve and not Fenian cartridges, as had been charged against him, and for which cause the man was nearly murdered. The chief of police was one of the first to charge the unlucky individual with being a Fenian armorer. A mass meeting is to be held immediately. Resolutions will be offered at the meeting to embody the whole male population of Canada in an armed organization to serve as a home-guard. It is probable that Captain Nichols, of this city, will command the home guard of Hamilton.—*N. Y. World.*

The President's Restoration Policy and the Action of Congress.

The New York *Herald* of to-day gives place to the following:—

"A gentleman just returned from Europe called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President, which resulted in a free conversation that took a wide range. The latter was assured that the Executive opinions and politics were well understood abroad among intelligent men since the publication of his different messages, speeches, and addresses to delegations from Southern States, and that they also commended themselves to nearly all Europeans who were at heart friendly to a perpetuity of our Union and institutions. The President replied that he hoped so, that he never had any concealments, and that he tried so to express himself as to be understood of all men. In fact, he considered that he was understood by all except such as were determined to misunderstand him. He desired to restore the Union in fact as it already was in theory, and to secure to all the States, North and South, every constitutional right they were entitled to; but he was now met by men who were iconoclasts, who opposed all his plans of reconstruction, and never submitted any of their own. "Why, said he, "Congress has now been in session nearly four months, and what has it done? What is its policy? Can any one answer? It seems to me apparent that it has none. It puts itself into the position of cavilling at all propositions from any one else, and of failing to originate any of its own. It is doing nothing whatever in the work of reconstruction. Texas is at this instant organizing a State Government of its own. If Congress is opposed to my plan of reconstruction, and believes this State not only out of the Union, but its citizens not in a condition to exercise the right of self-government, why does it not depose the Provisional Governor, oust the officers elected by the people, and impose some other and better form of government? Why does Congress adhere to this dog-in-the-manger policy of refusing to recognize the only Government that State has, and yet declining to give a better one?" He then referred to Mr. Lincoln's system of reconstruction, and asserted that Tennessee, at least, was entitled to exercise the constitutional prerogatives of a State by virtue of her action in pursuance of Mr. Lincoln's policy, etc. His remarks will find an echo in the awakened judgment of the people."

An Assassination Report.

The *Press and Times* of yesterday prints the following despatch, and the same was furnished to the Louisville *Courier* and the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

GRENADA, Mississippi, March 6, 1866.—To His Excellency Governor Brownlow:—Beware! A plot for your assassination has been entered into by parties living in this State. I am on the track.

W. R. H. HUNTER,
Captain 58th U. S. C. I.,
Commanding Station of Grenada, Miss.

Why parties living in Mississippi should enter into a plot to assassinate Governor Brownlow passes comprehension, since he is powerless to do them harm, if so disposed. The publicity given to the matter, if such a plot really existed, will give the conspirators ample warning to get out of the way. The thing smacks of the sensational, but if such a plot really exists, the parties to it ought to be arrested and severely punished. Nothing of the kind must be tolerated in this country.—*Nashville Dispatch, 4th.*

ARREST OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE ASSASSIN OF GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

The following telegram has been received from Nashville:—

"GRENADA, Miss., March 9, 1866.—*His Excellency, Governor Brownlow:*—I have the man who contemplated your assassination. Let me hear from you immediately. Captain W. H. HUNTER,
"Commanding Station at Grenada."

General Thomas has ordered the accused to be brought immediately to Nashville for trial by a Military Commission. The above telegram, and one which announced the plot, a few days ago, are not canards, as reported, but are veritable telegrams from official sources.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

A. H. Stephens on his Way to the National Capital.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is now on his way to Washington.

Freedmen's Lands in the South.

An order has been issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs at Charleston, in which it is said that grants of land to the freed people, in compliance with General Sherman's special field orders, will be regarded as good and valid, while arrangements are to be made to accommodate the former owners on other lands not otherwise appropriated.

Confirmation of Generals by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier-Generals to be Major-Generals by brevet, for meritorious and gallant services during the late war, viz.:—Seth Williams, Samuel S. Carroll, John S. Hathaway, J. B. Kidder, Joseph R. Hawley, Robert McAllister, John Ramsey, Stewart Van Vliet, Clinton B. Fisk, and Wager Swayne. Ninety-eight other brevets have been confirmed.

Canadian Smuggling.

The Commissioner of Customs to-day received advices from an officer recently sent out to the Canadian frontier for the purpose of investigating smuggling operations, in which he says the Customs officers are manfully fighting the contraband traders. Notwithstanding the large number of arrests and confiscations made by these officers, smuggling still continues to a considerable extent, and spirituous liquors are being brought over in spite of every precaution taken to prevent it. The inspecting officer also states that the population on the frontier formerly engaged in smuggling are greatly demoralized, and when detected by our officers do not hesitate to perjure themselves to escape the penalty due their crimes. From recent reports from the Southern coast the Commissioner does not apprehend any great amount of smuggling during the coming summer.

National Banks in Operation.

There are now 1643 national banks in operation. The Comptroller of the Currency is daily receiving a large number of applications for the establishment of national banks, all of which are filed, but upon which no action will be taken until Congress makes an appropriation authorizing an increase in the circulation of the banks referred to.

National Currency Issued.

The amount of national currency issued during the week ending March 10 was $2,123,950, making the total issue up to date $260,556,750. The total amount suspended, cancelled, etc., up to date is $540,010, leaving a net circulation of $260,016,740.

Money in the Treasury.

There are now in the vaults of the Treasury about $140,000,000 in notes and coin, which is the largest sum they have ever before contained.

Certificates of Indebtedness Issued.

Certificates of indebtedness amounting to $122,000 were last week issued by the Treasury Department.

Disbursements and Transfers.

The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department for the week ending March 10 amounted to $12,773,207·83.

Securities of National Banks.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer in trust for National Banks as security for circulation is $314,926,100, and the amount of security for Government deposits $15,023,500.

Resignation.

Mr. L. D. Reynolds, who on Saturday resigned his position as Chief Clerk of the Division of Receipts and Expenditures in the Treasury Department, was presented by his fellow-clerks of the Register's Office with a beautiful copy of "Webster's Dictionary," as a token of their personal esteem.

Fractional Currency.

During last week fractional currency amounting to $157,500 was issued by the Treasury Department, most of which was sent to the Northern and Western States.

Disbursements of the Treasury.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department for the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, during the week ending Saturday, March 10, were as follows:—

War Department	$3 934 454
Navy Department	1,129,820
Interior Department	408 814
Total	$5,533,593

The California Legislature.

Senator Conness received the following telegram yesterday from Governor Lowe, of California, addressed to the Union delegation in Congress from that State:—

SACRAMENTO, Saturday, March 10, 1866.—To the Hon. John Conness, William Higby, John Bidwell, and D. C. McKuer, Washington, D. C.—Gentlemen:—The Legislature having passed the following resolution, I am requested to send you a copy by telegraph.

F. F. LOWE, Governor.

"*Resolved* by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that we heartily indorse the course of those of our delegation in Congress who voted for the passage of the bill known as the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and that we indorse the course of the Hon. John Conness in voting against sustaining the President's veto of the same.

"F. F. LOWE, Governor."

Senator Foot,

although supposed to be convalescent, is yet very feeble.

Colonel Estvan's Apartments.

Colonel Estvan, from Mexico, the reputed confidential agent of the Emperor Maximilian, has fitted up an office and reception room in a very sumptuous manner on Pennsylvania avenue.

Robbery at Schuylkill Haven.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Pa., March 13.—A paymaster of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was robbed last night of $3000 in money and checks for $2000, at a public house at which he was stopping over night. The checks and empty pocket-book were subsequently picked up, but no clue has been obtained to the money, or how the robbers accomplished the theft.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Municipal Election—Success of the National Democrats, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—John T. Monave, National Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected over Moore (National Union) by 316 majority. Three of the four Recorders elected are National Democrats; the fourth is a National Unionist.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—The *Nova Scotian* sailed this morning for St. Johns, N. F., to load for Liverpool.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—Hollingsworth's appeal. Opinion by Read, J. Decree affirmed so far as trustee is called on to transfer to petitioner in her own right, and the record is remitted for the Orphans' Court to proceed in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

Thomas F. Bayard vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia. Certificate from Nisi Prius. The case stated sets forth that Henry D. Gilpin, late of this city, deceased, held in his lifetime $12,403·49 of the five per cent. stock of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, created and issued under and by virtue of certain acts of Assembly, for which stock certificates were duly issued to him by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, as agents of the Commonwealth; $4036·53 in the name of Henry D. Gilpin, trustee; $8366·76 in the name of Henry D. Gilpin, trustee of Mary D. Gilpin.

Henry D. Gilpin died in or about January, 1860, and about the month of June succeeding the Court of Common Pleas of this city appointed Thomas F. Bayard trustee of Mary D. Gilpin, who gave bond in $20,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The executors of Henry D. Gilpin assigned the whole of this $12,403·49 to Thomas F. Bayard as trustee of Mary D. Gilpin, and the bank issued certificates to him as such trustee, and he has ever since received the interest thereon. Mary D. Gilpin died in April, 1864, and since then the trustee sold $1000 of the stock and gave a letter of attorney, duly executed, for its transfer. The bank, however, refused to permit the transfer to be made until the terms of the trust were submitted to their attorney and he should be satisfied that the sale was made in the execution of the trust. The trustee declined to refer the bank or their attorney to any official record of any deed of trust, will, marriage settlement, or other instrument of writing, creating the trust for Mary Gilpin, or any evidence as to the mode in which the trust was originally created, or the terms or provisions of the same, insisting that he was not bound by law so to do, and the defendant thereupon declined to permit the transfer to be made.

If the Court shall be of opinion that upon these facts the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages for the refusal of the defendants to permit the transfer to be made, then judgment to be entered in favor of plaintiff for $510, to be discharged upon the transfer being allowed by defendants; otherwise judgment to be entered for defendant. Argued by George W. Biddle, Esq., for plaintiff; E. Spencer Miller, Esq., for defendant.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—Richard McCormick vs. The President, Managers, and Company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff through the alleged negligence of a lock-tender of the defendants. The plaintiff alleges that on approaching the lock, having given the usual notice of his approach, several of the wickets of the lock were drawn up, but he was told to tie up his boat.

Owing, however, to the rapid current caused by these wickets improperly being up, he was unable to secure his boat immediately, and while engaged in endeavoring to secure it his hand was severely injured, so that one of the fingers had to be amputated. The defense deny the negligence, and charge that the plaintiff was himself guilty of negligence in not having the proper ropes to snub up his boat. On trial, J. Thomas and W. L. Hirst, Esqs., for plaintiff; Fligkman and J. B. Townsend, Esqs., for defendant.

A LOTTERY POLICY CASE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Frank J. Monaghan is charged with selling lottery policies at No. 523 S. Sixth street, and the trial of his case was begun yesterday just before the adjournment of the Court. Officers Smith and Burns, of the Mayor's police, testified that in September last, under instructions from headquarters, they repaired to the house in Sixth street, just specified, and that one of them, Smith, bought a lottery policy of three numbers for six cents.

These numbers were 21, 44, 55, and were written in figures, on an ordinary slip of writing paper, which was likewise stamped with the name of the vender, and the date of the transaction. There was also upon the slip certain abbreviations in figures, the meaning of which, except to the initiated, it would be difficult to explain. Testimony was offered to show that some of these figures were to the effect that if the holder of the "policy" made a "hit" he would be entitled to receive $4 in return for his investment of six cents. This paper was put in evidence.

Judge Parsons, for the prisoner, set up as a defense:—First. That the defendant did not sell a lottery policy, as charged in the indictment; second, that he is not the principal, but a mere clerk at a salary; and third, that the business of selling lottery policies carried on at No. 523 S. Sixth street is regularly licensed by the United States, and that for such license, issued to one J. D. Collins, for whom the defendant is acting, the sum of $100 was paid the Collector of Internal Revenue.

This license, neatly framed, was produced and was in evidence.

Unfortunately for the last ground of defense, the Internal Revenue law contains a proviso that "nothing therein shall be construed to legalize any lottery."

In charging the jury Judge Ludlow read from the Internal Revenue Law that part which fixes the tax upon lotteries, but said that it was plain to his mind that it was never the intention of Congress to legalize any business or pursuits forbidden by State enactments. Could Congress say that any man committing a felony or misdemeanor in Pennsylvania should not be convicted and punished for it under local laws?

In this connection the Judge explained very concisely and happily the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments, and how smoothly the system operated when these powers were properly wielded. He closed by charging the jury as matter of law that a license from the United States to sell lottery policies did not legalize the business in Pennsylvania. Jury out.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton is dull at 41c. for middlings. State Flour has declined 10c; sales of 7500 barrels at $8 75@8 20 for State; $8·10@11 for Ohio; $8 60@8 80 for Western; $8·75@15 50 for Southern; and $7 40@11 75 for Canadian. Wheat has a declining tendency, with small sales. Corn is 1c. lower for white; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $26 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Flour heavy at $8·90@7 25 for single extras, and $10·25@12 for double extras. Wheat dull at $1 60@1 85 for common to good fall. Corn firm; yellow 58c., white 59@61c. Oats firmer at 41@46c. Pork firmer at $24 for prime mess; bacon quiet at 13½c.; shoulders, 10@13½c.; clear sides quiet. Lard firm at 18@19½c. Whisky, $2·25.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Cotton is quiet. Sales of 100 bales of middlings at 43c. Receipts to-day 2100 bales. Gold, 129. Sterling, 99. New York checks par.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 13, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 29, no change; Norristown at 54, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29@29½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening; Northern Central at 44½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; 54½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; and 22 for Catawissa common.

In Government bonds there is very little doing, but prices are looking up. 10-40s sold at 90½; and 7·30s at 99½@99¾ for June and August; 103¼ was bid for 5·20s; and 101½ for 6s of 1881.

City loans are rather better; the new issue sold at 91, an advance of ½.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 72½ was bid for Second and Third; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, with sales of Mechanics' at 28½; and Commonwealth at 58½; 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Girard; 54 for Commercial; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 62½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are without change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 62½; and Susquehanna Canal at 11; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred ditto; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 33½ for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. McElrath sold at ⅔; and Ocean at 10.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call was more abundant after the bank statement was made known, and at 6 per cent. a good deal was loaned among brokers. There is more disposition to loan by the banks, but they prefer short engagements. The increase in legal tenders has been made at the expense of the best, where the complaint is general of a want of currency and of stagnating trade. For commercial paper the rates are 7½ for best, 8@9 for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. There is paper to be had at even higher risks, but it can only be claimed as extra hazardous. Sterling bills are quoted 108¾@108¾ for 60 days, and francs 5·21¼@5·16¾."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The bank return points to an easier supply of money on the heavy increase in legal-tender notes, which in common with National Bank currency are tending to New York from the interior. The market for money to the Stock Exchange is already down to 5@6 per cent., and very prime merchant paper finds favor at 7 per cent. There is not much disposition among lenders to buy second-class paper, even at much higher rates of interest, preferring to leave their balances at call in Wall street, or to buy United States 7·30s and gold-bearing stocks."

—A despatch from Washington says:—"Quite a spirited contest occurred in the House yesterday morning upon a resolution offered by Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, providing that the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from State and municipal taxation United States notes not bearing interest held by individuals as money, or, in other words, that legal tender greenbacks held as cash in the safes or pockets of individuals or as a deposit in bank, shall be subject to State and municipal taxation. After a struggle lasting nearly half an hour, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means."

—The question of reissuing to the owners Treasury notes or Government bonds irrecoverably lost by disaster at sea, is now engaging the attention of both Houses of Congress. A number of important claims of this character are now awaiting action. The Senate Committee on Claims have just made a report in the case of Goldsmith Brothers, bankers, of San Francisco, California, who ask the reissue of ten thousand dollars in seven-thirties, lost on board the *Brother Jonathan*, wrecked in the Pacific in August last. The Committee say that a principle of common equity, not to say common honesty, requires the Government to make good the loss, in case the loss of the securities be proved beyond all doubt, and requisite bond of indemnity be given by the claimants. Another case involving the loss of sixty thousand dollars in compound interest notes, by the wreck of the New Orleans steamer *Republic*, last fall, has just gone to the House Committee on Claims.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$200 U S 10-40s	90	100 sh Reading	c 49½
$250 U S 7 30s Aug.	99½	100 sh do	49½
$50 do	June 99¾	100 sh N Penna	35
$1000 City 6s new	c 91	100 sh Cat pf	s10 29
$1800 Sch Nav Loan	81	100 sh do	s30 29¼
200 sh McElrath lots	⅔	100 sh do	c 29½
250 sh O Creek lots	10	100 sh do	b5 29½
200 sh N Y & Mid	6	100 sh do	c 29½
8 sh Sch. R	21	100 sh do	s30 29¾
21 sh Lehigh Nav	62½	600 sh do	lts. s30 29½
100 sh Union Canal	2	100 sh do	s30wn 29½
100 sh Pa. & R	b30 29	100 sh N Central	b5 44½
100 sh do	b30 29	69 sh Mech Bank	s 28½
100 sh Susq. Pf	b60 11	20 sh Com'th Bank	52½
6 sh Norrist'n R	54		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	129¾	12 M.	129¾
11 A. M.	129½	1 P. M.	129½

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	129½	130
American Silver, 4s and 5s	124	125
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	121	122
Pennsylvania Currency	⅜	½
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 13.—The receipts of Cloverseed continue small, and there is a good inquiry for prime lots, but other descriptions are not wanted. Sales of 400 bushels, common to choice, at $5 50@6 75 per bushel. In Timothy no change to notice. We quote at $3·75@4. Flaxseed continues quiet, with small sales at $2·75@2·80. Cotton is held with more firmness, but there is not much doing.

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home trade, at $6 25@7·25 for superfine; $7·25@8·25 for extras; $8@9 25 for Northwestern extra family; $8 50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $11@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour but little doing. Small sales at $4 75@5. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat are very small, and prime quality is in fair demand, but inferior entirely neglected. Sales of 1200 bushels fair and choice red at $2 20@2 30. White ranges from $2 20 to $2·30. Rye is dull and cannot be quoted over 85c. for Pennsylvania, and 95c for New York.

Corn is very dull, with small sales of yellow at 69@70c., in store and from cars, and 15,000 bushels afloat at 70c. Oats are very quiet, but prices are steady at 66c. 2000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1 40.

In Whisky no new movement to notice. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Western at $2·26@2 27.

—Victor Hugo's new novel, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," is being translated into English, by Mr. Moy Thomas, of London.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revolution in the Danubian Principalities.

From the Tribune.

The state of Europe is not likely to be as pacific during the year 1866 as it was during the preceding year. The January insurrection in Spain has already been followed by a February revolution in the Danubian Principalities. This second revolutionary attempt has been attended by greater success than the first. The Prince was on the 23d of February surprised by the insurgent troops in his palace, taken prisoner, and forced to resign. On the same day the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies proclaimed the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of the Belgians, Prince of Roumania, under the name of Philip I. The Count of Flanders, however, at once declined the honor, and the country is likely to remain for some time without a head.

The future Government of the northern provinces of Turkey constitutes one of the most difficult complications of European politics. Twelve years ago this question led to the Crimean war, and every new revolutionary outbreak in Turkey is a subject of profound concern to European diplomatists, who are well aware that the conflict between the interests of Russia, Austria, France, and England is as to the spoils of European Turkey, which is doomed to inevitable dismemberment, and may at any time lead again to a great European war. To ward off this danger, a conference between the powers which signed the treaty of Paris is said to have already been agreed upon.

Present Aspect of the Mexican Question.

From the Times.

It is over five years since foreign intervention began its work in Mexico, and nearly three years since the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was proclaimed Emperor by the "Assembly of Notables" convened at the City of Mexico. Three years is a very long time for a Mexican Government of any sort to sustain itself in any fashion. It is true that it has been upheld by foreign power and mercenary bayonets, by French loans and French management; and it is true that from the beginning Juarez and the loyal republicans have never ceased to protest against it in words and by arms. But still the Imperial Government has gone on extending and consolidating itself in a remarkable manner. It dominates at this time all the more populous States of the late republic, and nearly all the Mexican military and political leaders have given in their adhesion to it.

The condition of things in Mexico for the last half year has been more peaceful than at any previous time since the intervention. There has been no fighting anywhere worthy of being chronicled. Even the numerous guerilla skirmishes of which we used to have accounts by every mail, seem to have all but come to an end: and the robbery of a train now and then is all there is to remind us of the old order of things. Many of the best republicans have evidently given up in despair. They have seen the apparent hopelessness of their attempts to expel the imperial power—to regain possession of the lost States, cities, and strongholds—to battle with European troops and foreign gold—to gain back their deserted leaders, or to re-establish their lost power. For a long time they were sustained in their struggles by the prospect of aid from the Government or people of the United States.

They knew the strength and vigor of our protests against the foreign intervention; they knew the strength of the popular feeling against Maximilian; they heard with joy the expressions of our great Generals in their behalf, and knew that similar sentiments animated a great portion of our army. Their hopes were greatly magnified when last summer they saw the concentration of our troops along the Rio Grande, and when they saw in command of the Department of the Gulf a distinguished officer, who made no secret of his eagerness to find an opportunity to draw his sword in behalf of [illegible] principles. But all hopes based on these things passed away before the close of last year.

They discovered that the fixed policy of our Government was such as to forbid us undertaking a war in their behalf; and that though we strongly sympathize with the cause they represented and the political principles they upheld, our Government would have to be allowed to exercise its own judgment as to the course it should pursue, and its own discretion as to the time and method of pursuing it. Their discouragement on this discovery was as great as their expectations had been previously, and since then they have done but little in the way of self-vindication against their too powerful enemy.

Their future prospects we fear are anything but hopeful. They can see no more than we can, any way by which they can extricate Mexico from the foreign yoke. There is no more prospect of raising an army or of raising money next year, than there is a possibility of doing so now; and many are becoming so much accustomed to the present order of things that their action is continually becoming less energetic and their protests more feeble.

We do not believe that Maximilian could sustain himself without French aid, but it is evident that he has less need of it now than he had a year ago. There being scarcely any organized military opposition in any quarter, all the object for which troops are needed is the preservation of order, and small garrisons stationed at the principal points are sufficient for that purpose. The old leaders of anarchy having become attached to the throne from motives that never before bound them to any cause, they will be more likely to adhere to it for selfish purposes. Maximilian has already in his employ a respectable force of Mexican troops, under European officers, and with the Belgian contingent and the troops he is promised from Austria, his throne may be upheld for a time though the French army were all out of the country.

As to the Emperor Napoleon's promise to withdraw this army, we have seen no reason whatever to doubt its execution in due season. On the contrary, there are the best of reasons to believe its fulfilment, and that before the close of the current year. The *Evening Post*, however, is still excessively impatient about the matter. Its urgency can brook no delay whatever. It reopened the subject the other evening, after having taken thirty days, according to its own computation, to consider the article published in the *Times* on receipt of the Emperor's speech promising evacuation. It demands of us—"now that a whole month has elapsed"—what has become of the Emperor's agreement to withdraw from Mexico, which, thirty days ago, formed such a splendid consummation to Mr. Seward's diplomacy, and gave to this country such "assurance of peace."

We suppose this question is intended to be what the Transcendentalists call a "sockdologer;" but, in the same lingo, we might reply that we "don't see it." Thirty days is not a very great length of time, even though it be characterized as a "whole month." The Emperor did not promise to withdraw his army in thirty days; and we do not think it would be giving him too much to let him have twice or thrice that time in which to consummate his declared purpose. We will relieve the anxiety of the *Post*, however, by telling it that we find an announcement in a number of the *Patrie*, which has lately come to hand, that the first contingent of 5000 men of the French expeditionary force are already under orders to come home, and will arrive in France from Mexico in the month of June. The withdrawal of two other bodies of equal strength will leave Mexico clear of French soldiers, and will leave Maximilian to work out his own salvation—give up his adventure as a bad job. The *Patrie* gives the regiments that are to return first, and repeats the announcement with such assurance that we cannot doubt its truth. We hope this will prove satisfactory upon this head, even to the most impatient, and that the malicious efforts to disrupt our friendly relations with France will not be carried any further.

John Stuart Mill in the House of Commons.

From the Times.

The news last summer that the greatest living thinker and philosopher on political economy had been requested to stand for Parliament, was received by the thinking public of this country with the deepest interest. John Stuart Mill is known in every college and academy throughout the United States, and his scattered writings of late years on matters connected with government, or on the more abstract field of metaphysics, have been read with the closest attention by many who knew his standard works only as textbooks of a college course. The remarkable clearness, candor, and breadth of his intellect have impressed every American reader. As a philosophical radical of the highest culture, he has been enabled to present to all readers theories or aspects of social and governmental questions which would hardly be listened to from any one else.

His reply to the nomination by the electors of Westminster, and his speeches in the canvass, added to the interest with which his first entry in political life was watched on this side of the Atlantic. They seemed to announce almost a new era in the Parliamentary life of England. A candidate accepting a nomination, but refusing to pay election expenses, on the ground that he should serve for the public interest, not for his own, and declining to attend to local measures, or to bind himself as to his position, never covering for an instant his extreme and radical views (as, for instance, his admission of a woman's speech in St. James Hall, and his denunciation of the "Irish Church") utterly refusing to use any of the tricks or countenance the profligate expenditures customary in English elections, was certainly a novel phenomenon in the political sky of England.

We could not believe that an English constituency were enlightened enough to elect such a candidate. His remarkable success in the election was a surprise to all here who watched the event. During the last month Mr. Mill has made his first appearance in Parliament.

Those who know him personally never had a doubt of his moral and intellectual success. No one could be more ready in debate, clever in *repartee*, or clear in statement. He is evidently accustomed to argument, and is fluent almost to a fault. His mind has always been occupied with just those points which come up before a body like Parliament—questions of practical administration, of economy and reform. His views are perfectly wrought out and clear on all the great subjects likely to be presented. Then he has that qualification—to which we are so accustomed in American political life, as the best quality of a popular speaker or leader—perfect courtesy to all men of all ranks, and a certain generosity, if not charity, of sentiment.

Mr. Mill—abstract thinker and thorough reformer as he is—is well known here as a most refined gentleman and generous friend. He has in him the mental capacity of an orator; that warm sympathy with heroism and the fire of indignation against oppression and wrong which so often inspire the highest flights of oratory. His only defect may be in his want of practice in public speaking. Even this, however, may be overcome. But whether he shine as an orator or not, his acute and searching thought must always be felt on most questions discussed or referred to committees by Parliament.

The accounts we receive thus far of his utterances in Parliament fully justify all the expectations of his friends here. It must have needed the courage of a true reformer, for an English member, in the full face of a Fenian revolution, to have given his vote, with a few Irish members, in favor of a genuine effort at redressing the abuses of the Irish system.

To speak with feeling of the wrongs of Jamaica when the whole Parliament was aroused against the rebellion of Ireland, may be a mistake in the view of the flippant critical classes of London; but it was a protest which Mr. Mill owed to humanity.

That he should have changed a Government bill (that of determining the rate of insurance for cattle killed by the plague) by his first speech, was what one might expect from a mind which had devoted so much labor to similar questions. His argument with Mr Lowe, that the tax ought to fall—not on the consumers, but on the cattle-owners—was unanswerable; and yet he was beaten, as might be expected, by a body made up to so large a degree by landlords and owners of cattle. His first attack on the aristocracy was made with the utmost courtesy, though with the keenest rapier. It of course renders him unpopular in an aristocratic body, and we shall hear all the organs of this day try to throw contempt on this "philosopher in Parliament." But Mr. Mill has a place which should not be vacant in that body. The Liberals need such a scholar and critic in their ranks. Mr. Bright's sledge-hammer blows will have a most efficient aid in the keen thrusts of his intellectual ally. And when the great question of reform comes up, England will feel the value of having so acute a thinker and rational a reformer among her legislators.

The Eight-Hour System.

From the World.

The question of reducing the hours of daily labor to eight has, for some time, occupied associations of workmen, and it engages more or less of the attention of the press. In discussing this question it will conduce to clearness if we exclude from consideration all those classes of laborers who have no interest in the subject. If the hours of labor are reduced, it will not be by legislation, but by the control exerted by the various leagues of artisans over their own members. They will succeed, if at all, by the same methods by which such associations procure the enhancement, or prevent the reduction, of their wages. Being a question between employers and employed, we may lay out of view, in discussing it, all those classes of laborers who are their own employers; happily, in this country, by far the greater number.

The bulk of our laboring population consists of men who cultivate, with their own hands, their own modest farms, and of mechanics who own and work in their own shops—a condition more favorable to independence, self-respect, and character, than any other. The eight-hour question does not concern *them*. They can, at their pleasure, work eight hours or fourteen. They are not likely to puzzle themselves, or perplex others, as to whether as much labor can be done in the shorter as in the longer period. In all cases where the employer and laborer are the same person, this point needs no elucidation. In seed time, and in the harvest season, farmers will toil from sunrise till dark, making the most of their time to offset interruptions by bad weather. For reasons equally strong, they will always work more hours in summer than in winter. With a majority of the mechanics who own their own shops, the pressure of customers is brisk at some seasons, slack at others; and they naturally do their utmost when the demands upon them are urgent. A man who owns a team, or possesses costly implements and machinery, cannot very well afford to let them stand idle sixteen hours out of the twenty-four; and he must prolong his own labor to keep them in motion.

Besides the large classes now described, we must exclude, as having no interest in the eight-hour question, the multitude of employed artisans who do what is called piece-work. Production, not time, being the measure of their compensation, they need no assistance to determine, each for himself, how many hours it is expedient for them to work. In all employments which afford scope for varying degrees of energy or expertness, it is for the interest of good workmen to be paid by the piece, and for the interest of the indolent or less skilful to be paid by the day. In such cases, the equal payment of all by the day is a premium on incapacity. In addition to employed artisans who work by the piece, we must also exclude sailors, who can stickle for no hours, but must conform to the exigencies of the voyage; house and hotel servants; draymen and other teamsters; railroad operatives; soldiers, and several other classes whose employments are inconsistent with the eight-hour system, and some of them even with the observance of Sundry.

When we have laid out of the discussion all these excepted classes, we have but a small minority of the laboring population of this country left; and of this small minority, those only have an abiding interest in the eight-hour question, who do not expect to rise out of the class of mere operatives to that of masters of their own business. Those who have enterprise and energy to work their way up to be their own employers, will be more inclined to ask how they can earn the most wages than how they can work the fewest hours. All reasoning on this subject is beside the question, which is not confined to those laborers who expect to spend their life at work for hire, paid by the day or week, instead of by the piece.

The question, then, reduces itself to this:—Whether it is desirable that the least enterprising and energetic class of laborers shall work fewer hours a day than the great mass of the laboring population? If this is a correct statement of the question, it answers itself. Justice requires that those who perform the least labor shall receive the smallest share of its products. If a majority of laborers work ten or twelve hours a day, and the minority only eight, the latter should receive proportionally less compensation; in other words, they should be paid only in proportion as they produce. Their lack of energy to rise out of the condition of hired laborers, proves a necessity for making up by diligence what they want in enterprise and ability. If they educate their children, or lay by a provision for the decrepitude of old age, it must come out of the surplus they can save from mere wages. If they work less than the great body of laborers, they will earn less, receive less, save less, *have* less. It is their true interest, in the fleeting years of their best vigor, to earn much, save something, and rise, if possible, to the more independent condition of self-employed laborers. We cannot think it for the advantage of the only class likely to demand the eight-hour system, that their hours of toil should be reduced below those of the other and more considerable portion of the laboring community.

Those who desire the eight-hour system say that the time thus saved is wanted for intellectual cultivation. A creditable object, deserving the warmest encouragement! But mere desultory reading is not mental culture; on the contrary, it is, if too much indulged, mental dissipation and a source of mental debility. The great acquisition, whether for scholar or for laborer, is a steady, robust, energetic *will*, the foundation of all excellence, moral and intellectual. The scholar needs it to give him complete control of his attention, to enable him to direct the whole force of his mind to the things it is his business to understand, and to resist the seductions of that aimless curiosity in which many a well-endowed mind wanders and wastes itself.

All men need it to give them that command of the appetites and passions which is a chief aim of moral culture. But this great faculty—a powerful and energetic will—is precisely the thing in which the eight-hour men are most likely to be deficient. It is the want of it which forbids them to aspire to a better condition than that of hired laborers. Nothing would cultivate it more than the ambition to work, and save, and rise. If such people had six hours a day for mental culture, they would probably waste them (like the mob of so-called scholars) in aimless reading. The intellect is improved only in proportion as it acquires the capacity to form exact and independent judgments on the subjects that come before it; and, as a general rule, great readers bestow a transient attention on so many things that they have no power or precision on any.

In feudal times the great landed proprietors gratified their vanity by supporting multitudes of idle retainers. When manufactures and commerce furnished them with other channels of expense, their retainers went to reinforce the laborers. But that exchange of leisure for labor was no loss. If society could divest itself of the artificial wants acquired in the last four centuries, half of eight hours' labor a day would supply all its needs. But if society had taken that direction, its intelligence would not have been improved by the resulting leisure. The best proof of the intelligence of the artisan class is the skill exhibited in their products; a skill for which there would be no place if society had not the artificial wants which it is the chief office of skilled labor to supply. In proportion as these wants become more refined there is a greater demand for skill, and a higher development of the faculties of the artisan class.

The aspirations of laborers should not be towards aimless, desultory reading, but towards the higher grades of industrial skill. Let ample time be given to the education of youth, in orderly and exact studies, training their minds to alertness, and imbuing them with a love of beauty and grace. Among minds opened by such culture, there would be an active competition for the employments requiring intellect and skill. The state of the arts and the condition of the artisan would improve together. All public and social duties would be more intelligently discharged by minds thus developed, than would ever be possible by those whose only mental culture consisted in skimming through books selected for novelty and read from idle curiosity; which, we suppose, describes the intellectual cultivation sought by a majority of those who would take the benefit of the eight-hour system.

Suspending the Constitution—The Danger of the Republic.

From the Herald.

Every Radical member of Congress has a new plan of government for the United States in his pocket, or has offered one to the House. Judging from the proceedings in Congress alone, from the view taken of the country by the Radical party, we might suppose it was in the condition that France was in when a new constitution was suggested every day, and a new one adopted once a fortnight. When the National Assembly trampled the ancient monarchy under foot, and sat to frame a constitution, France was not more completely adrift with respect to organic law than we seem to be now. All the pitiful theorists, all the malignant fanatics, all the corrupt schemers, have substitutes to offer for the Constitution framed by the fathers of the Republic, and still venerated by the people. Nearly fifty so-called amendments have been proposed. If only half of these were adopted, the true Constitution would be buried under the superimposed rubbish, its powers for good would be negatived by greater powers for evil, and the distinctive character of the Government would be lost.

What is the significance of all these proposed amendments? Is the Constitution really suspended or set aside? That is the position of the radical faction, and they act on it. And as this faction rules, it is a practical fact that the Constitution is set aside so far as the action of Congress goes. This is the issue between Congress and the President. The President, like another Cato, adheres to the republic—stands by the Government that has carried the country safely through so many years; and the factions, finding the full operations of the Constitution interrupted by the war, eager to hold on to the power given by that interruption, assume that the Constitution is set aside, and endeavor to force upon the country systems more suitable to their factious purposes.

No point in our history has been more dangerous than this; and we may see the real extent of this danger by comparing our position with analogous ones in the history of other nations. Rome, England, and France, inexhaustible examples of political evils, show us how, in cases like the present, freedom falls a victim to the violence of faction. Rome, under the republican system, had passed through a period of unparalleled growth and grandeur. Her government was then tested tremendously by the Punic, Macedonian, and Spanish wars. It was shaken in those struggles. They disturbed that nice equilibrium of powers which is the glory and the safety of free government. There was a great increase in the power of the Senate.

That was the first change in the Constitution, and it opened the door to all others, because the Legislature, corrupt, arrogant, thirsty for power, would not permit the Senate to retrace that dangerous step when it was possible. That change—that departure from the old system—had been forced by the occasions of war; but it was dangerous—an evil—and ought not to have outlived the circumstances in which it arose. But the Senate would not give way. It was determined to hold on to a preponderance of power that enabled it to keep down those elements in the State likely to thwart its will.

All sense of the rights of others, all moderation in council, all patriotic purposes were gone. Faction, short-sighted, insolent, mean, ruled the State, and freedom had already perished. No tyranny was ever more oppressive than this of the Legislature transcending its power. From this tyranny to that of Marius was a short step, and it even seemed to the people like an alleviation of misery. Again, to Sylla and to Pompey was only a change of factions, and it seemed only another change of the same character when Cæsar established the empire on the ruins of Roman freedom. Thus, when the first step is taken, all the rest are easy.

We see the same sequence of events in the great rebellion in England, when the grand struggle of a people for freedom, perverted by faction, resulted only in the establishment of a new tyranny. There also the necessities of the people compelled them to set aside the Constitution. By the execution of Charles the Constitution was dissolved, and the Parliament became a supreme power. It did not hold its power for the public good, ready to relinquish it when the public good should require. It did not endeavor to settle the peace of the country on a permanent constitutional basis. It seemed determined to perpetuate its virtual sovereignty. Guided by faction only, it ignored the great truth that every day that it kept the country in that unsettled state was a day of danger.

It ruled more oppressively than the King had done. Then Cromwell seized the supreme power, and the great struggle for freedom failed in the very hour of its success. It was the same in France. The Constitution was thrown away by the revolution, and the Convention, by its Committee of Safety, ruled with the most horrible affluence of despotic barbarity. Torn by the various factions, the country lay prostrate, ready to become the prey of any one bold enough to seize the sovereign power. Such was the position when the Directory, the last of the governing factions, was displaced by Napoleon, and the struggle that France had made for liberty served only to crown an adventurer.

Our own situation is the same as that shown in these instances. Our constitution, limited in its operation by the necessities of war, is practically set aside by the party that rules in Congress. Congress has before it but the one obvious duty of re-establishing the operation of the law for a state of peace. It ignores or denies this duty. It insists upon holding on to this dangerous power, insists that the Constitution is suspended, even superseded, and proposes new plans. We have thereto e a reign of faction, and not of law, and in this condition any event is possible. The only hope of the nation lies in the character of the people. They are more intelligent than the people of other nations, and their influence on the Government is more direct. They only can prevent us from sliding into the despotism of faction, to be followed by the despotism of some individual party leader. They, through the elections, must signally rebuke the despotic spirit in which Congress now plays the dictator, or the inevitable consequences of this Congressional suspension of the Constitution will be the destruction of our freedom.

How Canada can get out of her Trouble.

From the Herald.

Between the intense ferment created by the hobgoblin of Fenianism, the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and the monarchical dogma of confederation, our poor Canadian neighbors are in the midst of a sea of troubles. Their leading men are pestering the people about politics and reciprocity, and their invincible militia are in arms ready to hurl back to American shores any body of Fenians who may attempt to invade the sacred soil of Canada. Now there is a very easy method by which our provincial cousins can be relieved of their Fenian afflictions, may be made to cease grumbling about reciprocity and to abate their jealousy and irritation about confederation. Let Canada come into the American Union. We have a seat for her in our republic; for at the adoption of the original articles of confederation of the States provision was made with a view to the ultimate annexation of Canada to the Union. We will treat her kindly. We will even pay her debts. She shall sit at our festive board and partake of the bountiful feasts which the great republic is ever ready to offer to a free and loyal people. Canada will thereby become elevated, dignified, and powerful. She will have no further fear of raids, or of retaliation for having furnished a harbor for land pirates and Rebels, as in the case of the St. Albans piracy. In short, she will, instead of being a paltry, isolated province, with nothing to hope for from the home Government, but in continual danger of punishment for the international crimes of the mother country, be placed under the protection of the broad shield of the Union, and share in our prosperity and glories. There could be a better time for the Canadians to pronounce for annexation than the present; and once accomplished, a perfect panacea will be applied to all their internal troubles and dangers. Come along, Canada.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 26 § No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30 §

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 15 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. These are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the richness increasing in undeveloped property is not uncommon, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

TEAS, &c.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEAS,

The finest ever imported.

OOLONG TEA, Dragon Chop.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, ETC.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

5-20s CITY WARRANTS. 7'30s

G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.

Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.

STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 23 tuthsImrp

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7.3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

5'20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 708 CHESNUT STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*)

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.—The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison has been sent to the Legislature. From this report it appears that during 1865 the total number of commitments was 16,142, or 2175 more than in 1864. Of the whole number, 11,108 were white males, 4138 white females, 681 colored males, and 661 colored females, making a total of 16,888, to which add 275 who were in prison December 31, making the grand total for the year, 17,163. During the year, 16,381 were discharged, leaving 782 in the prison, December 31st, 1865, of whom 350 were convicts to hard labor. Of the whole number, 6568 were received for trial, 1035 were vagrants; 8390 were charged with disorder and breaches of the peace. Of those convicted during the year, 403 were sentenced to hard labor; of these 101 were 20 years and under, and 175 from 20 to 30 years; 131 had learned a trade and 194 had no trades; 84 could not read and 248 could both read and write; 157 were moderate drinkers, 144 temperate, and 102 intemperate. Of the 16,142 commitments, 6751 were discharged by the committing magistrates, and 264 were ignored by the Grand Jury. Of the 9915 commitments for vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, 3815 were discharged by the Inspectors before the expiration of the term of commitment. The actual cost to the city for the maintenance of the prison during the year was $69,252'33. The physician's report attached states that the number requiring treatment during the year was 2067: of these, 1936 recovered or much improved, 42 died, and 29 remained under treatment. The ratio of mortality was twenty-five hundredths of one per cent., or 42 deaths out of a population of 16,283.

POLICE ITEMS.—Wilson Carlisle and William Stroud were bound over by Alderman Godbou yesterday, upon suspicion of larceny.

Alderman Thomas, of Germantown, has committed a young man on suspicion of having fired a hay barrack on the Logan estate, Twenty-second Ward.

William Curtin was committed by Alderman White, yesterday, charged on the oath of Thos. C. Robinson with a breach of the peace, by conducing himself in a violent and riotous manner on the premises of the complainant.

Alfred Beckals, alias Gavitt, has been arrested and committed for a further hearing, at the instance of Fire Marshal Blackburn, for setting fire to the stable in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Race streets, which was partially destroyed on the same night that the great fire was raging in North Third street. The prisoner was followed to New York, where he was arrested at the Marine Barracks by Officers Nutt and Berry, of the Second Police District. He was brought to this city and sent to prison on Saturday night.

A colored man, named Harrison Higgins, employed as head waiter at the United States Hotel, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with committing an assault upon Charles Howell, a boy, aged ten years, the son of Mr. Bradley A. Howell. Mrs. Caroline Isaacson testified that on last Saturday evening the lad was seated at a table in the dining-room, and was placing some sugar on a piece of bread, when the prisoner stepped up, and pulling the chair from under him, threw him on the floor. He then caught hold of him, and walked him out of the room. The defendant was bound over to answer the charge at Court.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—Some time ago we published at considerable length the plans of this institution for erecting a new and capacious building. Their efforts thus far to raise funds for the purpose have been quite successful, nearly thirty-three thousand dollars having been subscribed for the purpose. The following is a list of the principal subscribers:—

Alfred Cope	$1000
John S. Haines	1000
John B. Budd	1000
George W. Tryon, Jr.	1000
A. E Borie	1000
H. Pratt McKean	1000
Wm. P. Wilstach	1000
John Rice	1000
Charles S. Coxe	1000
Matthew Baird	1000
Joshua T. Jeanes	1000
Joseph Jeanes	1000
George W. Childs	1000
Wm. Bucknell	1000
S. Morris Wain	1000
Thomas Sparks	1000
Francis R. Cope	1000
Thomas P. Cope	1000
Edward D. Roberts	1000
Jay Cooke	1000
Isaac Barton	1000
Samuel Jeanes	1000
J. Gillingham Fell	1000
Clement Biddle	1000
S. S. White, M. D.	1000
E. W. Clark & Co.	1000

THEFT.—Elizabeth Cusworth, who states that she resides at No. 2210 F street, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, charged with shoplifting. It is alleged that she went into the store of Mr. Sharpless, at Eighth and Chesnut streets, and made a purchase of several articles. As she was going out it was discovered that she had more goods about her than what she purchased; and on an examination being made, it was found that she had picked up a remnant of cassimere valued at three dollars.

A man named Peter Hock was arraigned before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with robbing his employer, Mr. Samuel Henderson, coal dealer, at Fifth and Willow streets. Mr. Henderson has lost considerable money lately, and suspicioned Hock as the guilty party, from the fact that he has been building houses recently. The wages he was receiving would not admit of his constructing dwelling-houses. Yesterday morning early Detectives Levy and Tryon arrested the prisoner under the following circumstances:—They secured several parties, to whom they gave money peculiarly marked, and requested them to buy a certain amount of coal, which they did. The prisoner was then arrested, and on his person was found four notes which had been previously marked by the detectives. Hock was bound over for a further hearing.

SWINDLING THE FARMERS.—Several farmers who have had produce to sell in our market have been swindled recently by the confidence game. On Saturday last, a farmer in Shippen street Market sold a lot of potatoes to a man who was to pay for them on delivery at his place of business, which he said was at Thirteenth and Market streets. The purchaser of the potatoes accompanied the farmer in his wagon, and when he reached the Farmers' Market the stranger got out, stating that he was going in the market to pay a bill. He remained a few moments and returned to the farmer, stating that he lacked six dollars of the amount required. The money was loaned to him, and that was the last the farmer saw of his money or the purchaser of the potatoes.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Cajetan Mariani, expositor of the Italian Church of St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, in this city, was yesterday admitted to probate. The deceased gives his estate to Bishop Wood, in trust, among other things, for the following purposes:—To the Convent of Franciscus, of Allegheny, in the county of Cattaraugus, New York, $600, for the celebration of twelve hundred masses for the repose of his soul; to the Roman Catholic Society of the House of the Good Shepherd of Philadelphia, $100; to the Roman Catholic St. John's Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, $300; to St. Joseph's Orphans' Asylum, $115; to St. Joseph's Hospital, $100. Joseph Enen, Recorder, is appointed executor.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—Professor Mark Bailey, of Yale College, will give one of his readings at Concert Hall, this (Tuesday) evening. From what we have read in the New England papers we have every reason to believe that our citizens will enjoy a rare treat on this occasion.

AT HALF-MAST.—The flags on the Italian vessels in port yesterday were at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Prince Giacomo, son of Victor Emanuel.

SHIP BUILDING ON THE DELAWARE.—The huge iron monitor *Tunis*, that after being condemned as unseaworthy has been converted at the yard of Messrs. Cramp & Sons into one of the very best of the monitor fleet, lies at the dock adjoining the yard of the firm. Yesterday they launched a side-wheel iron tow-boat, that was built in their upper yard. It is a remarkable fact that the keel of that vessel was only laid on the second day of January, the whole work being done in a period of about six weeks. When her keel was laid the iron frame had not yet been rolled. The plates were bent in a furnace, pronounced the very best of the kind known in the country, erected in the yard, and now one of its permanent appurtenances, ready for all future operations in iron ship building.

The towboat in question is 165 feet long, 25 feet beam, 50 feet over all. Excepting her guards and the deck houses there is no wood work about her. She is owned by the Messrs. S. & J. W. Flanagan, and is intended for heavy towing between the Schuylkill and Bordentown. The launch yesterday drew a crowd of people. At first she refused to start from the stocks, the tallow on the ways having become chilled. Mr. Cramp, Sr., hailed a passing tug to come and give a pull at her bows. The tug backed up, when a stentorian voice from the new craft shouted "Clear out with that tug, get her away." Down came the towboat from the ways, without further coaxing, splashing into the stream, and sending a cloud of spray over the spectators upon the dock. The tug, with a prodigious snort, started off, and the big tow boat just cleared her stern as she shot exultingly into midstream.

The work of building this boat in a space of time so short is unprecedented. It could be performed only in a ship-yard possessing the most entire facilities. It may be further interesting to shippers everywhere to know that one of the finest marine railways in the country will be completed at the yard of Messrs. Cramp & Son. In this respect alone has our port been deficient. We have had plenty of facilities for taking out of the water vessels of ordinary size, but large ships were found difficult to handle. This new railway will afford largely increased facilities for repairing ships.

Coming down the river front to Hammitt's screw dock, we counted nine other vessels upon the stocks, though the present is a season of the year when shipbuilding is at a comparative stand-still. At Hammitt's dock, yesterday morning, was hauled up for extensive repairs the three-masted schooner *George T. Thorn*, built by John T. Hammitt, sold to the Government, and repurchased by Mr. Titus and others. Outside the dock, waiting her turn to receive attention, is the large brig *Anna Wellington*, owned by Messrs. Dallett & Son. She now floats English colors, and was last from Dominique. Messrs. Dallett lost two very fine vessels by privateers at the beginning of the war. The barque *Rowena*, one of the finest sailing vessels afloat, was one of them, the *Joseph Maxwell* was the other. The *Anna Wellington* was therefore put under British colors, which probably alone saved her from sharing their fate.

In Southwark, at the yard of Mr. John W. Lynn, is a beautiful steamship for the New York and Boston line rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Lynn has ample orders ahead, and the establishment gives employment to a large number of operatives.

Take it altogether, and the ship-building interest of this port is as active as can be expected at this season of the year. For outdoor work such weather as we had during February was anything but conducive. People who are disposed to depreciate the work of Philadelphia ship builders can only do so by forgetting the *Ironsides*, the *Chattanooga*, and *Yazoo*, built by Cramp & Sons, and the fleet of steamships for the mercantile marine, the pilot boats, and the steam revenue cutter constructed by Mr. Lynn.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A young man named James Cavery, aged eighteen years, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, Temple street, above Twelfth. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Reuben K. Roop, residing at No. 1544 Mervine street, died suddenly about 10 o'clock last evening. The Coroner has been notified.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The annual session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in St. George's Church, Fourth street, below Vine, to-morrow morning. It is expected that Bishop Ames will preside. The coming session promises to be a very interesting one.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Michael Higgins, aged twenty-five years, residing at No. 120 Hazel street, below Greenwich, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening, with one of his fingers badly mashed, caused by a heavy casting falling upon it at the foundry of Savery & Co., corner of Front and Reed streets.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Mr. Lewis Drechemin, formerly a prominent jeweler in Second street near Dock, who was lately seriously injured, as previously recorded, died yesterday morning, in the eightieth year of his age.

SLIGHT FIRE.—One of the sheds in Simpson & Neil's shipyard, was slightly damaged by fire about 7 o'clock last evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, March 13,
GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT TO THE DISABLED FIREMEN
OF THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR,
THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS,
with new local scenery by R. Smith, among which may be found
A VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
FIRE, IN THIRD STREET, NEAR VINE.
GRAND TABLEAUX OF THE CITY FIRE COMPANIES,
with their Hose Carriages, Steam Engines, Equipments, etc.
To conclude with
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
Both pieces will be cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
No Matinee will be given on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, March 14
BENEFIT OF MR. W. LENNOX.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 16
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE H CLARKE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 17,
NINETY-NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
And only Day Performance of
FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
In active preparation,
CARTOUCHE and THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Matinee 50 cents; Children 25 Cents. Doors open at 1:15; Curtain rises at 2:15.
Evening Admission, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
TO THE
DISABLED FIREMEN,
TENDERED BY MESSRS. GROVER & SINN,
Will take place on the
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
OF
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.
At the Matinee an immense bill will be offered, consisting of T. S. Arthur's great moral Drama,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM,
And the laughable Farce,
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
The Management take great pleasure in announcing that they are in receipt of a letter from the company muches interesting their action relative to this benefit, and volunteering their services for the Matinee performance. This letter is signed by
EVERY MEMBER OF THE CHESNUT STREET COMPANY,
THE LEADER AND ENTIRE ORCHESTRA,
The Machinists and Stage Carpenters, Scenic Artists, Property Men, Doorkeepers, Ushers, Treasurer Gasmen, and Supernumeraries.
Doors open at 1; per ormance commences at 2 o'clock.
IN THE EVENING,
Will be presented a three act local Drama,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
NURSERY CHICKWEED. 3 12 2t

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 7½ o'clock.
REVIVAL OF THE SERIES OF NEW YORK.
BENEFIT OF
W. A. MOORE, STAGE MANAGER.
LAST NIGHT OF
MR. CHANFRAU.
who has kindly volunteered, aided by
OLIVE LOGAN and C. T. PARSLOE.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday) March 13,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Badger.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Alicia.....OLIVE LOGAN
Bob, the Bootblack.....C. T. PARSLOE
(With Banjo Solo and Jig).
Lucy Fairweather.....Miss E. Price
Mr. Puff.....Stuart Robson
For Scenery, Incidents, etc., see Bills.
FRIDAY—CHANFRAU'S LAST BENEFIT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement at vast pecuniary outlay, of the world-renowned
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
which will be their only performances in Philadelphia prior to their retirement forever from the stage. These classic artists will be powerfully sustained by Mr. CATHART, Mr. GEORGE EVERETT, and Miss CHAPMAN, from the London Theatres, and the entire Walnut Street Company.
TUESDAY—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
WEDNESDAY—LOUIS XI.
THURSDAY—HAMLET.
FRIDAY—HE STRANGER and WONDER.
PRICES DURING THE KEAN NIGHTS—Family Circle, 25 Cents; Dress Circle, 50 Cents; secured Chairs in Dress Circle, 75 Cents; Orchestra Circle, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Orchestra Boxes, $8; Private Boxes, $12.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Engagement of the celebrated
FOWLER SISTERS,
four in number the most beautiful and attractive danseuses in America.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces.
Amusements of all nations combined.

SCITAMORHCYLOP.
IRELAND.
with the Voyage Home to New York
PAINTED ON 25,000 FEET OF CANVASS,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET Street, above Twelfth,
Commencing MONDAY, March 12.
THE CABLE JUBILEE,
"NEW YORK ILLUMINATED,"
AND THE CELEBRATED
"BURNING SHIP,"
given with each entertainment.
ADMISSION reduced to.....25 CENTS
Performance at 8 o'clock P. M.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Scholars admitted to Matinee for 10 cents.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. 3 7 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

NOTICE.
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.
Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they will be ready to
RESUME THEIR BUSINESS
ON MONDAY NEXT,
MARCH 12, 1866,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
[3 6 10t
Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
124 Below Tenth street.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS.
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 2 7 3m

FOR SALE,
EIGHT STEAM PROPELLER TUGS.
1 20x26-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
2 26x26-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
1 24x27 inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
4 20x26-inch Cylinder, High Pressure.
For further particulars, apply to
S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
3 9 6t No. 304 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 2

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.
The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way. BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY,
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

SHIPPING.
HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.
T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above ARCH, between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 2 15 6m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 13

COAL.
COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.
ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, Deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Administrator,
2 26tu6t* No. 131 South FIFTH Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN P. HARBOZIN vs. ISAAC HARBOZIN.
September Term, 1865 No. 22.
To Isaac Harbozin, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a rule to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be decreed. Returnable SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal notice having failed on account of your absence
3 6tu 4t* THOMAS J. CLAYTON, for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB S. BAUM, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN E. BAUM, Administrator to the estate of JACOB S. BAUM, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 619 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 1 thstu6t* WILLIAM B. BROWN, Auditor.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York.
No. 710 BROADWAY New York,
No. 362 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
3 3 1m

STOVES RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views,
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 3 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M., (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Tornow, Idlewood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 3:30, 5:30, and 11:30 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00, 8:15, and 9:30 A. M., 3:00 and 5:00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4:30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8:1, 8:38, and 10:14 A. M., 12:37, 3:43, 5:03, 6:41, and 10:26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8:50 A. M. Way Mail; 9:20 A. M., Express; 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:50 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4:46 and 9:22 A. M., and 3:23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:22 and 10:23 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:50 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6:30 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4:45 P. M.
12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 621 Chesnut street, will receive attention
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10:00 "
Fast Line	at 12:00 "
Parkesburg	at 1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5:30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9:00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11:10 "
Cincinnati Express	at 1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8:20 "
Parkesburg	at 9:00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12:30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5:30 "
Day Express	at 6:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE,
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

A Practical Solution of the Reconstruction Problem.

THE New York *Tribune* of yesterday publishes the following article, and lends it the sanction of an editorial endorsement:—

"The question of the recognition of the State Governments in the lately rebellious States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows:—Loyal men, and they only, both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere, have taken steps towards the formation of new State Governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls in their respective States for State Conventions, and elect delegates thereto. The Conventions so formed will frame State Constitutions embodying the principles of loyalty, freedom, and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the national debt, the repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the Rebels. This being done, they will then proceed to elect Governors, State officers, Representatives, and Senators; the latter of whom will at once demand admission to Congress. The question thus being thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the Governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of true and loyal men of the South have been here for some days consulting and deciding upon the best method to be adopted, and having determined upon the plan presented above, have left for their homes to carry the same into execution."

—This plan—the main features of which are sketched by our New York contemporary—is one which at the first glance recommends itself to all practical minds as the easiest and most speedy solution of the vexed question of reconstruction. Nor will a close inspection dispel the favorable impression first conveyed. It rather gains favor when its details are examined. The estrangement between the Executive and law-making branch of our Government, which has for months impeded the progress of legislation, and caused an almost total stagnation in all the avenues of trade, is due entirely to the theoretical issue, whether the Southern States, as States, are in or out of the Union. We will not draw the fine thread of technicality with which the arguments of both sides are surrounded. Suffice it that when the late Rebel Commonwealths sent their representatives to the National Congress, that body, with a dignity worthy of our nation, refused to admit to equal seats the chosen delegates of unrepentant traitors—some of them yet glorying in their treason. The reason for such an action was found in the fact that the members chosen, and the electors who chose them, were both deep dyed in rebellion, and that Rebels should have no part in the Government of the land. The objection, therefore, could be remedied could matters be so arranged that loyal Southern men should select loyal representatives, and send them to Washington with principles founded on the true doctrine of a "republican form of government."

Such a consummation is also devoutly wished for by the President. The cardinal doctrine of his policy is, that "if there be but five thousand loyal men in Virginia, those five thousand are entitled to representation." Now, then, if some plan could be suggested by which the State government would be composed solely and entirely of the loyal element, then would both Congress and the Executive hail with satisfaction its officers, and both bodies of the National Legislature open their doors for admission. The statement industriously circulated, that the Republican majority in Congress is opposed to the readmission of any of the Southern States for an indefinite period of time, is a false and malicious slander. It is only so long as treason knocks that the doors will remain closed. A single loyal word will be the "open sesame" to unbar the entrance and remove all obstacles. Such being the requirements of the plan which is to settle all dispute, yet compel neither party to yield, let us look at the system hinted at in the extract we have quoted, and see whether all the needed principles are not found therein.

As loyalty is the only test for admission into Congress, so also in the new State governments loyalty will be the only requisite for participation. All of those whose record shows no spot or blemish of treason will elect delegates to a Convention, every member of which must be unquestionably true to the National Government. The Convention will frame a Constitution on the broad and immutable principles of equal justice, which will be submitted, not to the promiscuous mass, but to the loyal people for adoption. Under its provisions a Governor, State and local officers, will be elected, and Congressional representatives chosen. These will ask admission at Washington, and the recognition of their State Government, in which patriotism only will be found. That they will be admitted is beyond question.

The members of our National Congress are only too anxious to see all the States restored to their normal relations to the Union, and when all difficulties will thus be smoothed away, the amicable feeling between all sections will begin to grow around this nucleus. To such government the President is pledged to give his assent. Time and time again has he reiterated his doctrine, that if there were but ten righteous men in that secession Sodom, these ten should be represented, and them alone. Hence the practicability and the acceptability of the proposed scheme will be seen. Nothing is necessary to insure success but that the work be commenced, and we understand, upon good authority, that all the statements contained in the *Tribune's* despatch are founded on actual fact.

And gladly we hail, and with us will join all of the people of the land in hailing, the suggestion of any plan tending to harmonize the difficulties now existing at the Capital. The effect of this quarrel in high official circles has been to cause a feeling of uneasiness and instability to become prevalent among the business men of our community. It may be laid at the door of the financier, or the natural reaction after a long national excitement, but the real cause is found in the prolonged agitation of the question of reconstruction. All trade between the North and South has become paralyzed. Merchants hesitate to ship goods to what may be a foreign land, and doubt the safety of depositing their wares in districts where treason is the prevailing spirit of the day. Internal commerce is lying idle, vessels are ready to ship, but no goods are going South. Hence this depression, this feeling of anxiety, which recall us to the days of 1857. If, however, some scheme be adopted, whether the one we favor or one equally efficacious, then all the ills complained of will disappear. Trade will revive, confidence will be restored, unity will be accomplished, and the whole country welcome the day of fraternal amity, and bless the scheme which arrested the threatened financial convulsion of ten years ago.

Recall of Negro Troops

IN the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 7th instant we find it stated that Major WILKINS, of that city, has received the following letter from Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, late Provisional Governor of that State, the intelligence conveyed being, we fancy, hardly less grateful to this community than to the be-ridden people of Columbus:—

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.—Hon. F. G. WILKINS—Dear Sir:—I have had a short interview with the President, the Secretary of War, and General GRANT, in relation to the removal of the colored troops. I was assured by General GRANT that so soon as he could substitute other troops, they should be removed from the interior of the State; that in fact such an order had already been issued. Yours, truly,

"J. JOHNSON."

—We have no objection whatever to the withdrawal from the South of all the colored troops, provided their places be supplied with a sufficient number of white soldiers to protect the loyal people. The earnest desire evinced by the Southern people to have the colored forces removed argues unfavorably of their tolerance. It, however, the presence of the black defenders tends to keep up the ill feeling, let them be withdrawn, provided it be not ordered in reply to a threat or menace, but is the kindly granting of a request. We have little doubt but that the joy felt by the whites will be as warmly reciprocated by the blacks themselves, for surely Southern society can have few attractions for any of that race.

SIGNIFICANT.—Two significant despatches appear in the New York *Tribune* this morning. The first states:—

"Senator SHERMAN is reported to have had an interview of more than an hour's duration yesterday with the President. The Senator assured him there was no justifiable cause for an abandonment of the principles upon which the Republican party carried the Presidential election. Nor could he afford to cut loose from the men who were first and foremost in securing the success of that party. In reply the President insisted that he had no wish or purpose to invoke any issue or estrangement among his Republican friends and supporters. *In regard to the Copperhead fawning and flatteries which had so annoyed his Republican friends, he said he had been in political life too long to be deceived by them.*"

We have cause to believe that the substance of this conversation reported is true, even did it not take place with Senator SHERMAN. As an instance of the light in which Mr. JOHNSON views the Copperheads, we may quote a little episode. A few days since a well-known Democrat of *distingue* appearance, and who once held a high municipal position, in company with an official of the Keystone Club, and a New Jersey ex-Senator, visited the White House to congratulate the President. When they left this city they were enthusiastic in their admiration for Mr. JOHNSON. From the fact that when they returned they were not only lukewarm, but positively cool in their praise, and the development of the incident that they waited two hours in the ante-room, and when finally admitted, were received with a *hauteur* hardly cordial, is foundation for the surmise that their schemes were fully appreciated by Mr. JOHNSON. We therefore think that the substance of the President's remarks were correctly reported.

The second despatch reads:—

"We have the very best authority for stating that the firm determination of Congress, and the unwavering support given it by the loyal people of the country in its efforts towards restoring the Union and placing its destinies in loyal hands alone, have not been without effect at the other end of the avenue; it begins to be unmistakably discerned by the President and his Cabinet that the great masses of the people are against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant Rebels; and in consequence thereof an honest effort will be made to adjust and harmonize the discordant views which have so gravely excited the apprehensions of the country."

We earnestly hope that the sentiments advanced may be realized. There need not be, and we pray will not be, a division between the Executive and those who elected him to office. In the words of our platform, we "appeal to him to stand firmly by the side, and to lean upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability, and purity of the National Union secured."

HOW IT WORKS.—An Alabamian writes to Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, of Missouri:—

"I am happy to state to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them. They have all gone to work manfully. They give an impetus to trade that we never before had. I have sold JACK PETERS' negroes more goods this year and last year than I ever sold Peters, and he owned four hundred and fifty negroes. So you see the free negro system is working well with us."

—What the North has told the planters for years is now being realized. What is occurring in the case of JACK PETERS' negroes is but a type of what will be the testimony all over the South as soon as the new social system gets fully in working order. The cheap and meagre purchases made by the masters in order to supply their slaves with a covering for their nakedness, and a pan in which to fry hoe-cake, was all the traffic which it was natural to expect that the planter would procure for his property. But now, instead of one man purchasing for himself and his chattels, instead of JACK PETERS buying what was necessary, the four hundred and fifty portions of PETERS' property each become a purchaser; and the consequence is now apparent even to that stupidity which failed to detect its workings for year after year. Now all is plain.

"The indications are cheering that high prices will not continue to disturb the waking thoughts and nightly dreams of men of narrow means much longer. We think that the prices of the necessaries of life will soon be coming down with a rush. Groceries and provisions have fallen somewhat; in dry goods the tumble is decided."—*Richmond Times.*

—While our contemporary is shouting thus jubilantly over "the coming down with a rush" of all manner of goods, would it not be well to look a little beyond the immediate saving of a few cents on the pound or yard, and see what will be the result of the rush on themselves in a few weeks? The merchants of Richmond have been, we understand, laying in a supply of the immediate necessaries of life, and have paid for them the exorbitant prices recently demanded. What will be the effect of a sudden downward rush? Clearly financial embarrassment, and in all probability ruin to the suppliers. A reflex action would set in upon the consumers, and the *Times*, which is to-day hoping for a "rush," would find an ascent in the scale of prices which would compel it to return to the brown publishing paper of by-gone Rebel days. It is well for those who are thus shouting for a sudden fall of goods to look at the consequences, and see whether the gradual decline will not in the end be most beneficial to all.

A SLANDER REFUTED.—We publish to-day a communication from a gentleman, a long resident in Kansas, and one well acquainted with all the internal workings of affairs in that State during the Lecompton difficulties. He bears his testimony to the purity of General GEARY's course, and relieves him from the slander started by the papers of the Opposition, that he was one of BUCHANAN's supporters and followers.

Geary—Kansas and her Governors.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Several of your contemporaries speak of Governor Geary, in connection with the Governorship of Kansas, as an appointee of Mr. Buchanan. This is not correct. Governor Geary was appointed by President Pierce, and resigned upon the day of the inauguration of President Buchanan.

How quickly we forget history! Kansas had seven Governors in seven years:—First, Reeder; second, Shannon; third, Geary; fourth, Walker; fifth, Denver; sixth, Medary; and seventh, and last, Beebe. She was then admitted as a State.

Governor Reeder was an honest, able man, whom the people of Kansas all respected. He refused to make himself an instrument of oppression and fraud upon the people, and was removed therefor by poor Pierce. Wilson Shannon succeeded—the worst by far of the whole lot. He was the supple and willing tool of border-ruffianism; but he was as weak as he was wicked, and his administration, overloaded with crime, broke down in disgrace. He was removed. Geary came next. He found the Territory in a terrible condition—given up to strife and bloodshed. He ruled wisely and firmly, and in a short time introduced comparative peace and order. He would not lend himself, however, to the schemes of the pro-slavery ruffians who at that time filled all the other departments of the Territorial Government, was hence deserted by the general Government, and forced by his own self-respect to resign.

Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War during the Administration of those Governors, and some very excellent remarks upon "rebellion," quite apropos to his own later course, may be found in his Kansas despatches.

Buchanan's first appointment was Robert J. Walker, who found the facts of Kansas history as they occurred harder to manage than all the financial difficulties he had previously encountered while Secretary of the Treasury; and, deceived and betrayed by the "Old Public Functionary," was, in a few months, obliged to give up his post in disgust.

J. W. Denver followed.—a self-willed, overbearing man,—never popular with the people, and who soon abandoned the position.

Old Sam Medary, fresh from a not very fragrant history in Minnesota, was the next incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair. Old Sam prided himself on his political adroitness and address, but he found he was no match for the Kansas problem. The free State men kept him under their thumbs, organized the Republican party under his nose, and carried it to victory in its first contest, organized the State under its third Constitution (and, counting "Lecompton," its fourth), and beat him for Governor, electing Charles Robinson over him by an overwhelming majority. Before the State was finally admitted, however, Medary resigned the office of Territorial Governor, and returned to Ohio. Beebe, an insignificant Kansas politician, was his successor, holding office for a few weeks, and relapsing again into obscurity upon the admission of the State.

Governor Reeder died some months since at Easton, Shannon lives at Lawrence, Kansas, and practises law. Quantrell and his guerillas spared Shannon's residence when he burned Laurence. Governor Geary, after gallant service in the field against the same enemies who dogged his pathway in Kansas, is now leading our Republican hosts in Pennsylvania to victory over the same old foes. Governor Walker I see almost every day among the crowds at the Continental. Governor Denver fought on the loyal side during the Rebellion, and is now I know not where. Poor old Medary left Kansas, started his newspaper called the *Crisis*, in Columbus, Ohio, and did his best to overthrow the Government that had fed him most of his life. He died during the war. Beebe I never heard of after he was relieved. He was the last of the Kansas Territorial Governors.

KANSAS.

Election in New Hampshire To-day.

RESULT OF THE PRE-ELECTIVE CANVASS.

New Hampshire will elect a Governor and other State officers to-day. The Republican candidate for Governor is Frederick Smyth, the present incumbent, and the Democratic, John G. Sinclair. A very close canvass has been made in every town and ward in the State by designated officers of the Republican clubs, and the result, as returned to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, is as follows:—

Smyth, Republican	36,334
Sinclair, Democrat	31,590
Doubtful	1,832

This gives Governor Smyth a majority of 4774, dividing the doubtful equally, or 2941 if all the votes in doubt are cast against him.

ARIZONA.—The *Arizona Miner* of January 24 announces the organization of the Arizona Historical Society and a Pioneer Society at Prescott. A joint committee of the Legislature has reported in favor of a campaign against the Apache Indians. In a recent address to the grand jury at Prescott, Chief Justice Turner said:—"Gentlemen, we have passed from under the rule of revolver and bowie-knife to that of law, order, and good government." The corrected official vote for delegate at the late election is as follows:—Governor Goodwin, 713; Delegate Poston, 266; Allyn (democrat), 376.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. W. D. KELLEY

Will deliver the NINTH LECTURE of the Course, before the

Social, Civil, and Statistical Association,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15,

AT CONCERT HALL. SUBJECT:

"The Dangers and Duty of the Hour."

The Black Swan will sing before and after the Lecture. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. 3 12 4t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, with reserved seats, in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.....75 cents
Orchestra Stalls and Stage.....75 cents
Family Circle, reserved.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at J. E. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 10

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Company's Office, to act upon proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

JOHN DROSS,
J. W. GORE,
T. P. CONWAY,
JAMES HAGER,
CHAS. PARKER,
} Directors.

3 13 1t 20 22 27*

PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY, OF YALE COLLEGE,

The accomplished Elocutionist, has consented, by request of special friends, to give one

READING

AT CONCERT HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 7 6t*

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ROXBOROUGH AND VICINITY will be held at LYCEUM HALL, ROXBOROUGH, Twenty-first Ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant, to devise means for immediately commencing the "Wissahickon, Roxborough, and Plymouth Railroad."

By order of the Board of Commissioners. 3 10 3

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—

PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart.—Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 26, 1856, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN,
} City Commissioners.

2 26

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 3 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE 3 10 10t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 FAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 12 8 6m

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government Steamers, to wit:—

ILLINOIS, side-wheel.....2123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel.....1751 tons.
McCLELLAN, side-wheel.....1032 tons.
THOMAS COLLYER, side-wheel.....446 tons.
JOHN RICE, propeller.....782 tons.

All these vessels, with the exception of the first, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The THOMAS COLLYER is admirably adapted for service on the Sound and rivers.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery, in Government funds.

Also, will be sold at the same time the BOILER of the steamer Harriet A. Weed, and SHAFTING, etc. of the steamer Delaware.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
3 12 10t Brevet Major-Gen. and Q. M.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST,

Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.,

Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at

3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND STREET,

Would inform their customers

THEY HAVE NOW OPEN

A CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.

[3 13 tuth4p

LINEN GOODS FOR BOYS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

5-8 and 7-4 HEAVY MESH BLACK HERNANI.

RICH FIGURED HERNANI.

RICH STYLE GRENADINES.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

FIGURED PIQUE AND BRILLIANTS.

PIGURED PERCALES AND LAWNS.

FIGURED AND STRIPED CHINTZES.

FIGURED AND PLAIN WOOL DELAINES.

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS,

[3 12 tuth4p

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

TO THE

AMERICAN VOCALISTS,

AT CONCERT HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, March 14.

The Germania Maennerchor, the American Vocalists, Mrs. Caroline Enders, Miss Ellie McCafferty, Messrs. B. Parvin, W. H. Moyer, William C. Peabasco, and others, in a splendid programme. 3 13 2t*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CITY PROPERTY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Proposals for a supply of TWO HUNDRED TONS of Schuylkill Coal will be received at this office, from miners only, until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, 17th inst.

CHARLES DIXEY,
3 12 4t Commissioner of City Property.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES," THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

CARD.

We beg to inform our Customers, and the Public Generally, that

Anticipating a Fall in Prices,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS,

AND

DECLINE IN GOLD,

WE HAVE MADE

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS

In Many Parts of our Stock,

AND HAVE

MARKED THE GOODS AT SUCH PRICES

AS WILL PLACE THEM

BEYOND COMPETITION

AND

INSURE THEIR SALE.

We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Goods, as

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to purchasers.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Successors to Thomas W. Evans & Co.,

[3 12 3t4p

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' Fifth Great Sale of Valuable Foreign and American Oil Paintings. The entire Importation of James S. Earle & Sons, selected in the studios of the best European Artists, by Mr. James S. Earle, in the fall of 1865, will be sold at Auction, in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

3 12 5t 4p AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF FINE VASES,

ORNAMENTS,

PARISIAN BRONZES,

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

TO TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

14th and 15th inst.,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AT SCOTT'S PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

The collection is now arranged for examination.

3 13 2t B. SCOTT Jr., Auctioneer.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON will sell at auction, at their Gallery, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

March 15 and 16, at half-past 7 o'clock each evening, a VALUABLE COLLECTION of Foreign and American OIL PAINTINGS, embracing many works of rare merit. Among the Paintings are a number the property of a private gentleman about leaving for Europe. It is the most interesting and choice collection which has been offered to the Philadelphia public this season, and contains a few works by deceased artists of reputation. Altogether, 59 different artists are represented by about 150 subjects.

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Paul Weber,	Moreland,	Dildee,
Paul Severdenk,	Bernede,	Molinero,
Vander Waarden,	Mancini,	De Vligier,
Vincent,	Doll,	De Visconti,
Notterman,	Kreighoff,	Witkamo,
Chaillot,	Marinello,	De Simone,
Burtel,	Lopani,	

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

G. W. Nicholson,	G. Hartwick,	G. Harwood,
J. B. Ord,	C. A. Pommers,	P. Dabour,
J. A. Woodside,	Thomas Moran,	R. Rocco,
G. F. Bensell,	J. B. Lamblin,	F. Meade,
W. A. Benfield,	S. B. Waugh,	Leemans,
L. S. Juillard,	Geo. Inwalds,	R. Kemp.
E. Moran,	T. H. Smith,	

Exhibition now open, day and evening. 3 13 2t

PROTEST

Against the Attempt Now Making to Remove the Railroad Freight Tracks from Broad Street.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

There has recently appeared in our daily papers a very elaborate rehearsal of reasons for the removal of the railroad tracks from Broad street. With a great show of fairness, it nevertheless entirely overlooks two very prominent reasons for the *continuance* of said tracks in Broad street. It is the design of this protest to show what these reasons are, and that any conclusions deduced from premises which ignore their existence must be vicious and unsound. The first reason for the continuance of said tracks on Broad street is

THE IMMENSE AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC CONDUCTED OVER THEM.

In proof of the value and amount of this traffic, we submit the following statement. It has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be substantially correct. It recites the number of loaded cars passed by various railroad companies over the said tracks during November and December, 1865, and January, 1866:—

From Pennsylvania Railroad to points on Broad Street Railroad. Tons.
3,120 Eight-wheel Freight Cars, loaded with merchandise, weighing..... 25,592

From Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to points on Broad Street Railroad.
2,243 Eight-wheel Freight Cars, loaded with merchandise, weighing..... 18,024

From Reading Railroad to points on Broad Street Railroad.
2,262 Eight-wheel Freight Cars, loaded with merchandise, weighing..... 18,616
12,667 Four-wheel Cars, loaded with coal, weighing..... 63,335

From North Pennsylvania Railroad to points on Broad Street Railroad.
969 Four-wheel cars, loaded with coal and iron, weighing..... 4,845

From Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad to points on Broad Street Railroad.
468 Four-wheel Cars, loaded with grain, etc., weighing..... 2,340

From Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad; also, Westchester Railroad, and other parties, to points on Broad Street Railroad.
63 Four-wheel Cars, loaded with merchandise, weighing..... 315

For account of Adams Express Company on Broad street tracks.
777 Eight-wheel Cars, loaded with merchandise, weighing..... 6,213
22,648 Cars, passed over Broad street tracks in three months, carrying.....133,682

As it is well known that the trade of the country has been much depressed for many months, this exhibit of three months' business may be fairly assumed as a measure for that of the entire year. It follows, therefore, that not less than 90 592 cars, containing 554,782 tons of merchandise, pass over the Broad street freight tracks annually.

The question here arises, What is to be done with this vast amount of cars and merchandise when the railroad facilities on Broad street shall have been removed? No one proposes to banish the trade they represent from the city. How, then, shall we provide for it?

In answering this question, we will first take up the case of the Reading Railroad and her business, as that road seems most to have attracted the attention of the Boulevard people. This road, as a west receiver of coal which finds its way off her rails into every dwelling and factory in our great city, has in the Broad street tracks a valuable auxiliary in its cheap distribution among our citizens. The use of those tracks is not a whit more a convenience to that road than to all our people. For let us for a moment suppose them to be removed from the street; in that event the entire coal receipts of our city would be concentrated in a district whose most southern boundary line would be Pennsylvania avenue, and its continuation down Willow street. Would not this concentration of coal necessarily enhance the cost of handling and delivery? The crowding of all the dealers in that article into one neighborhood, with a view to be as near the source of supply as possible, and the cessation of competition among them in the delivery of coal to their customers, because the difference in the location of the yards which prompted that competition no longer existed, would evidently bring about this result.

We approach then the inquiry, What will be the increase of cost in the carriage of coal under the regime of the Boulevard people?

The charge for hauling, by wagon, a barrel of flour from Broad and Prime streets to Broad and Vine is eight cents. Ten barrels of flour make an ordinary wagon load, and weigh about one ton. It therefore costs eighty cents per ton to transport flour over the space just named. As flour is one of the most easily handled articles of trade, it costs proportionately less than others for handling.

Let us then consider what will be the expense per ton for the transportation of grain over the same distance. By wagon, two cents per bushel is charged for oats, and three cents for corn and wheat. This would make an average rate of 2½ cents per bushel.

Now oats will ordinarily weigh about 30 pounds to the bushel; corn, 56 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds. Consequently a bushel of the mixture will weigh 43⅓ lbs. Then, if it costs 2½c. to transport 43 lbs. of grain from Broad and Prime streets to Broad and Vine, it will cost 109c. per ton of 2000 lbs. to carry grain over the same length of the street. Let us then state the case in terms the most favorable that can be furnished for the Boulevard people:—

Cost of carrying flour over said distance, 80c. ₱ ton
" " grain " " 120c. "

Or, in other words, a low average for the cost of transportation by wagon is thus obtained, amounting to 94½ cents per ton. This must be admitted to be a low rate, applicable to the carriage of every description of merchandise.

It is boasted by the Boulevard people that they do not feel these 9½ cents in the price of coal. For this they owe thanks to the Broad street tracks, which they revile. Let these be removed, and they will soon be conscious of this and other charges. It is the facility which the tracks furnish for the cheap delivery of coal from one side of the city to the other, which has prevented our citizens from feeling the cost of local transportation.

Let us look for a moment at the other side of the question. As matters are now arranged, cars coming to this city over the southern roads are delivered by them to any point on the portion of Broad street that has been named, at the merely nominal cost of 25 cents per car of eight tons, or of 3⅛ cents per ton. This is the charge paid by those to whom the said freight is consigned. The Boulevard people propose to raise the cost per ton from 3⅛ cents to 94½ cents per ton.

Now let us take the most unfavorable case that can be made against the Broad street tracks. A merchant on the wharf, whose consignments over the southern roads have reached the depot at Broad and Prime streets, desires to sell them without incurring the expense of transportation to his own store. A purchaser at Broad and Vine streets would pay three dollars for the delivery of the car on his premises. This includes the cost of sending the car up the street and taking it back again. If the car should be delivered to Eighth and Market streets, the cost would be $3 66-100. Six hundred bushels oats can be put into a car, which would make the cost of its delivery to Broad and Vine streets just one-half cent per bushel against 2 cents per bushel by wagon. The delivery to Eighth and Market streets by car would cost 58-100 of a cent, against 3 cents per wagon. These are just submitted is, however, entirely exceptional, and only cited for the sake of fairness. The great bulk of freight is delivered directly to points on the Broad street tracks at 3⅛ cents per ton, which no one can dispute must be better for the general trade of our city and for consumers, than a rate of 80 cents per ton of flour, and 100 cents per ton of grain. If this be not an advantage to our city, then there is no superiority in railroad machinery for transportation over the old wagons which used to creep at a snail's pace upon our turnpike roads.

We have made flour and grain the basis of our calculations of the cost of transportation, because they answer perfectly well for this purpose. But these articles, with coal, are not the only ones to be affected by the removal of the tracks. Experienced dealers in the lumber trade assert that the large receipts of that material upon Broad street, from the Pennsylvania and other roads, could not be delivered into the yards at a cost less than double of what is now paid should the tracks be removed.

It is idle to say the public derives no benefit from these light charges for transportation. A saving of 9½ cents per ton on 554 713 tons, the amount carried over the Broad street tracks per annum, is equal in the gross to $524,221 74-100 each year, and is too large a sum to be suffered at or overlooked. The cost of merchandise must be afforded in a manner favorable to the consumer. Its influence upon our country friends in inducing them to send their produce hither is equal to the direct expenditure of that large amount for that purpose. If we now propose to increase charges needlessly, we will divert consignments from the city. To the precise extent to which we do this we will paralyze the right arm of our power. But this is too obvious to need further remark.

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR BROAD STREET TRACKS.

It is, however, asserted that there is no need to incur additional charges for transportation in consequence of the removal of the Broad street tracks, because the Junction road on the west side of the Schuylkill can be used in their stead. It is said the Reading trains could leave their own road at Belmont Cottage, and passing over the Junction to the Market street bridge, or to the more southern Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, or to the Gray's Ferry bridge, find in one or all of these ways access to Broad street. To one who is acquainted with the subject, these assertions cannot even be allowed to be specious. It is a physical impossibility that the coal trade of the Reading Railroad could be accommodated by the Junction road, and the lines of access to the city from it that have just been indicated. Is it likely that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be willing or able to place their sidings in Fowelton at the disposal of even a very small portion of the business of the Reading Road? Their own enormous trade demands every inch of the ground they occupy. It would be in the highest degree unreasonable to expect them to sacrifice their own convenience for the advantage of others. And if they were willing to do this, and the Reading trains could pass into Market street, what useful purpose would it serve? Where are the accommodations on that street for her coal trade? Let our opponents answer.

But we shall be told, if that be the case, to keep moving and push the Reading freight further south upon the Junction, until we reach the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at a point below Woodlands Cemetery. We are told to take that bridge, and so find our way to Broad street. But here again the inexorable necessities of the Pennsylvania Railroad bar our access to the city. This bridge has but a single track, and is only fitted, as it was designed, for the use of the road that owns it. Moreover, it is plain that no great railroad company would be willing to beg weekly or another the right of entrance into our city. It could not consent to have its business wait upon the pleasure of another, and perhaps a rival road. It neither could nor ought tamely to submit to the caprice and extortions that might be visited upon it. The interests of the public demand that it should not so submit. But granting that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would permit traffic foreign to her road to pass over this bridge, the removal of the Broad street tracks, which had driven the Reading to use said bridge, would render the privilege almost valueless. The Reading Company is entitled the use of Prime street below Broad as a terminus, and without the use of the Broad street tracks as a means of distributing her coal, would have little inducement to seek the quarter at all.

The Boulevard people have published a nice little calculation, showing that it does not cost so much more to transport a ton of coal over this route than via Broad street, as had been supposed. They are immensely flattered by this discovery, but forgot to add, as is apparent from the reasoning of the preceding paragraph, that only a *specimen* ton or two could be thus conveyed. This fact postponed *sine die* any further consideration of their arithmetical solution. The quality of the argument on their side may be additionally tested by the assertion "that no consumer pays for the delivery of his coal." Every business man knows that the cost of carriage, when not made a separate item upon the face of the bill of sale, is always included in the price. This applies to every article, as well as to coal.

The Gray's Ferry bridge now claims attention for a moment. The incapacity of this bridge to sustain a great increase of trade is as palpable as that of the others. The wants of the Broad street tracks would still have the same evil consequences as have just been stated, even if the bridge were available. As this, however, would prove a slightly more practicable route than the others, let us consider for a moment the comparative expense of getting a four-wheel coal car over it and over the present Broad street tracks.

BY JUNCTION RAILROAD TO GRAY'S FERRY, AND BY BALTIMORE RAILROAD TO BROAD AND PRIME STREETS.

The cost of tolls upon Junction Railroad, on four-wheel cars.....	$1 00
The cost of tolls upon Baltimore Railroad, on four-wheel cars.....	1 00
Motive power from Gray's Ferry and shifting..	1 00
Total.....	$3 00
Teaming from siding on Pennsylvania avenue and Broad street, including City and Southwark Railroad tolls on four-wheel cars.....	1 12
Leaving a difference in favor of present Broad street route.....	$1 88

Thus it appears from every point of view that existing arrangements are best and cheapest. This sum of $1 88 would be immensely increased if the Reading Road should attempt to throw a heavy business upon the bridge. In fact, a due regard for the proper management of her own trade would soon compel the southern road to raise the rate against the Reading to the point of absolute prohibition. It is, indeed, the diversion which the Broad street tracks occasion from that route which makes the excess of $1 88 charged by the latter no greater than it is.

We now pass to the consideration of the second important reason for the *continuance* of the tracks on Broad street. This has been as strangely overlooked by the Boulevard people as the one we have just commented on.

THE NECESSITY OF AMPLE RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST.

We presume that no man in this community will dispute the necessity to our commercial interests of ample railroad communication with the West. New York city finds her way westward over three great routes; her cheap water line, the Erie Canal; the Central, and the New York and Erie Railroads. Philadelphia has but one which can be said to belong to her in the sense in which those of New York belong to that city. We allude, of course, to the Pennsylvania Central. It so happens that the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroads are desirous to supply our deficiencies in this particular. With no disposition to speak for or against any railroad corporation, we ask our fellow-citizens if they are disposed to resist a project which will prevent those roads from serving our interests while seeking their own?

It is plain that their freight depot should be centrally situated, so as to enable them to receive and deliver goods for and from the West on as favorable terms as any other line within our city limits. Any attempt to dislocate the business of the southern roads by taking up railroad tracks and forcing them to establish their depots far away from the centre of trade, is virtually to compel them, to our own disadvantage, to relinquish their competition with the Pennsylvania Central for the trade of the West. Were such a dislocation to occur from causes which we could not control, we should regard it as a misfortune. To bring it about by our own direct agency is suicidal. The depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now located at Broad and Cherry streets. If we determine, by removing the Broad street tracks, to compel that Company to take up a position at Broad and Prime streets, or that vicinity, we do in effect discriminate against it in favor of her rival by the excess of drayage incurred thereby. This would, perhaps, be sufficient to banish the southern roads from the field of competition. It would deprive us of a valuable auxiliary to our Southern trade, and that at a time when we are doing our best to build up the commerce of our port. We must be more wise than this if we wish to prosper. The means of making and sustaining Boulevards are not to be won and kept by imparting the sources of our wealth. The citizens of Philadelphia should encourage the working of every avenue to the West. The welfare of our proposed steamship lines demands this of us.

CITY REVENUES FROM BROAD STREET PROPERTY.

Let us briefly consider how the revenues of the city are likely to be affected by legal interference with the trade of Broad street. Had we a Louis Napoleon at our head, and were this city another Paris, the arbitrary process for making Boulevards now advocated by some would be more tolerable. At any rate prospects of this kind would, at the hands of such a man, possess that symmetry which attends the workings of a single mind, armed with power to enforce its will. As it is, there is every reason to fear that Broad street may be turned into a dreary commons, fringed with rumbo-dum edifices for an indefinitely long period, if not for ever, prior to the erection of palaces. Louis Napoleon would be prepared to put up his fine houses at once upon the site of those removed. He would not first drive the business men from a street, and then wait for the vacated buildings to fall down, whilst aspiring citizens were reflecting how nearly next to nothing the value of the property could be reduced before buying a palace site. He would not wait for vacillating millionaires to decide whether they would build now one and then another, or at once and together. He would not wait until the dilapidated appearance of the street would frighten the millionaires out of all thoughts of building thereon. He would not leave it an even chance whether the deserted storehouses should be converted into squalid tenement-houses and fifth-rate factories, or into a proper boulevard, just such as it should be. With him there might be injustice, but there would at least be method, despatch, and thoroughness.

What is the plan proposed to our City Councils? Its clearest feature is the banishment of our business men. They have already received notice from Councils that their time is short. Before, however, the tracks can be removed, a very large sum of money must be raised by voluntary contribution from our citizens. This is intended to defray the loss to be sustained by corporations and others who are interested in the Broad street tracks.

Whilst the city patiently waits for the collection of this money and its disbursement in the proper quarter, the occupants of the Broad street warehouses and yards will have gone away, or will linger there in a spirit less and deadening condition. The buildings will have fallen in value, because no longer tenanted. Rents of course, would decline or wholly cease. No repairs would be put upon condemned property, and it would speedily fall into complete dilapidation and decay. The revenues derived by the city from the portion of the street doomed to be a Boulevard would be suspended, perhaps permanently. The propriety of the word permanently, thus used, may be inferred from the fact that the Reading Railroad will very reluctantly part with her franchises on Broad street for the sum of $1 500,000. What other parties in interest would demand we know not. The jury of five freeholders appointed by the bill to estimate the value of these franchises might agree to disagree, or give a verdict that would carry this matter into a court of law. There it might rest for many weary months.

Without any wish to disparage the enterprise of our fellow-citizens, we may be permitted to hazard a reasonable doubt as to the success of this plan of voluntary contributions, especially when such large sums are involved. Any man who has canvassed the community in behalf of a project of great public importance, knows how many of those most deeply interested refuse to assist. Nor will the difficulty be lessened because all this money is wanted for "a drive." The end will probably be that the city will find herself in possession of a dismantled and ruined street, which, so far from yielding revenue, will only disgrace her. When these conditions of things shall have lasted long enough to disgust everybody, Councils will be told that inasmuch as they approved of the removal of the tracks, and seeing that the proposed Boulevard, with its various charms, was designed for the *general* good, therefore it is ungenerous and unreasonable to expect a few individuals to spend their private means for the embellishment of a public thoroughfare. Councils will therefore be called on to undertake the matter, and a loan of several millions will need to be negotiated, and a corresponding tax be imposed upon the dear people for the annual tax accruing upon the same. The public certainly would not wish to impose the expense upon a few rich men, even if in a moment of ungarded and generous impulse they promised to bear it.

Let the City Government then, beware that it does not, by unwary legislation, pile up additional burdens upon our already overtaxed community.

It is but just that we should notice in this place the interest owned by the city in the North Pennsylvania Railroad, amounting to $2 250,000. To sever the connection of all of that road with the south side of the city will deprive it of a facility it now enjoys. Measures of this kind never improve the value of the property against which they are directed. Whatever advantages our argument has shown to be conferred upon the Reading Road in the use of the Broad street tracks, are measurably possessed by the North Pennsylvania Road. It is, therefore, of importance that these should not be rudely and thoughtlessly cast aside.

THE PROPER MODE OF DEVELOPING BROAD STREET.

In the development of Broad street into a great Boulevard no artificial stimulus should be applied. We can safely leave its improvement to the operations of the same natural laws which have developed other streets. The work will be accomplished much more speedily, quietly, and effectively than by arbitrary legislation. We notice everywhere, as business advances, dwellings disappear, and shops and warehouses take their place. There is no more necessary to accomplish this result, save the force of circumstances and to that alone it should be left. It is very anti-republican to compel people to abandon their property, or sell it against their will. If this must sometimes be done, it should be only under the pressure of absolute necessity. If certain parties covet Broad street for "a drive," and think the individuals now doing business on the street not sufficiently fashionable to be in keeping with their splendid equine turn-outs, let them buy the property which harbors these men at a fair price, and so control the situation. There is no necessity for dragging City Councils into the matter.

THE EMBELLISHMENT OF OUR CITY.

There are no citizens more desirous than ourselves that our city should be attractive to the eye. It is not, however, the first object to be aimed at by our people. We should not sacrifice to it greater and graver interests, for we would thereby certainly defeat our own wishes. It might be theatrically attractive to have a grassy walk along our whole river front, embellished with trees, statuary, and fountains, to which our citizens might repair on summer afternoons; but there are few who would advocate such a use of Delaware avenue. Even an artistic eye might deem its present comparative deformity preferable to the effeminate luxury and positive imbecility displayed in supplanting business by idle pleasure.

We like our city parks, and approve of such increase of their number and extension of their size as the wants of our people and a proper sense of the beautiful may demand. We admire Lemon Hill, and would like to see it occupy as much ground on the western side of the Schuylkill as it now does on the eastern. We would not, however, place a park directly on the path of trade. There is room enough on the broad area on which our city is built to accommodate both palaces and trading houses, without intruding upon the latter. Surely the interests of the toiling merchant and laborer are not to be less tenderly cared for than those of the retired millionaire.

It must never be forgotten that the power to adorn a city is based upon successful prosecution of trade. Destroy it, and that destruction will involve all art, all beauty, and all civic improvement.

THE PORTION OF OUR CITY NATURALLY DESIGNED FOR TRADE.

To those who have reflected maturely upon the matter, it is evident that so much of our city as is enclosed between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and extends northward from Lemon Island to Willow street, must be mainly surrendered to trade. If not wholly now, then a little later. The growth of our city, more particularly in palaces, has always tended towards the high ground lying northward and westward. Some of our finest mansions are now found on Broad street north of Willow and west of the Schuylkill. In these districts the air is salubrious and the building sites more commanding. South Broad street, down to the junction of the two rivers, is a broad, low flat, ill adapted to palatial mansions, but well fitted for manufactures and trade. All our great docks, shipping and railroad interests will display themselves in that quarter. Let us then yield to the indications which nature presents, nor seek to oppose a legal ordinance against her invincible power.

REPUTATION OF A MISTAKE MADE BY THE BOULEVARDISTS.

In the treatment of this subject we have, contrary to the example set us, turned away from the consideration of minutiæ. We must, however, correct a misstatement of our opponents. They assert that the owners of only 989 feet fronting on Broad street, between Spring Garden and Prime streets, are opposed to the removal of the tracks. A mere careful inquiry elicits the fact that on

South Broad street the owners of	1462	feet, and on
North " " "	2809	"
	4271	feet in all,

lying within the limits above named, are opposed to the removal of the tracks.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Boulevard bill just passed by Councils has been somewhat Protean in its character, now taking this form, then that. In its first form, the request of ten men was to be held sufficient to compel Councils to remove the tracks. This feature seemed so intensely exclusively and aristocratic that it was deemed judicious, upon a sober second thought, to remodel the bill in this particular. The ten men thereafter disappeared from view, though probably acting as vigorously as ever. The first bill provides for a future possible relaying of the tracks, as if its projectors were haunted with a certain uneasy consciousness that they were about to perpetrate a blunder. The second and third forms of the bill omit this provision, but introduce a new feature, in the shape of the Broad Street Passenger Railroad, which is discussed with such particularity as to leave one in doubt whether of the two, the Boulevard or the Passenger Railroad, was the primary object of the bill. The first two forms undertook lashingly to throw private individuals interested in the Broad street tracks overboard to their fate. This crying injustice has been very reluctantly qualified in the third bill. But inasmuch as it very largely increases the amount to be raised by voluntary contribution before the tracks can be removed, it leaves the whole matter, whether for business or pleasure, in a state of injurious suspense. It is not to be inferred from this that individuals should not be professed, but only that the entire bill is worthless.

In this conviction we hope all further legislation in favor or its provisions will be firmly withheld.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE ELECTION.—The different polls in Camden opened this morning at 8 o'clock, under considerable excitement among politicians. It is rare that a municipal election has elicited so much interest among the people, who at an early hour thronged the polls and street corners "button-holing" every one that might chance to pass, in order to get a vote, if he was entitled to such a franchise. Within a year or two past each ward has been divided into two precincts, thus giving six election polls instead of three as formerly; and the consequence is, a more suitable opportunity is afforded for political workers to operate. At the municipal election in March, 1865, there were 2000 votes polled in the city, and at the election in the following November there were 2696 ballots polled. From the earnestness with which the friends of the various candidates commenced their work this morning, it is quite evident that an increased vote will be polled, but that the National Union party will triumph on their city ticket, there is scarcely a doubt. In Middle Ward the Democrats may succeed with one or two of their nominees, but the election as a whole will be strongly against them. The number of candidates running will be so difficult to count, that it will be late to-morrow morning before the entire result can be known.

AN INQUEST.—Coroner Roberts, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of Michael Clemmens, who was accidentally killed on Saturday, by a heavy oak crushing him, at the railroad depot. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited in the examination.

SNEAK THIEVING.—The practice of sneak thieving is on the increase in Camden, and during a few weeks past several families have suffered by the operations of those who practise it. Different articles of clothing have been taken from the entries of various dwellings, buckets and other things from the yards, and the depredators have thus far escaped. Housekeepers should be careful to keep their gates and doors securely fastened against such intruders.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a small shanty in Fetterville, occupied by a colored family. The damage was slight.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kean made their appearance last evening, although it was feared that they had not sufficiently recovered from their indisposition to be equal to the task of performing. Evidently, however, especially to Mr. Kean, acting was a task, for he played with evident effort, as though he had agreed upon his first appearance in Philadelphia. The audience was neither numerous nor enthusiastic. It is much to be wondered at that Mr. Kean should consent to leave in the minds of the public the mere wreck of the talent and reputation which was so noble and imposing. Mr. Kean's most ardent admirers left this last night. The audiences are mostly composed of spectators who go more out of mere curiosity. This evening the *Merchant of Venice* will be given, Mrs. Kean as "Portia," Mr. Kean as "Shylock."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The whole of the performances at this theatre are for the benefit of the disabled firemen. At the matinee, *Ten Nights in a Bar-room* will be given. In the evening *The Firemen of Philadelphia*, or, *The Broad Street Heiress*, with all the real fire apparatus that constitutes the glory of firemen. The company has volunteered for this good and charitable purpose. *Nursery Chickweed*, in which Mrs. Drew is admirable, will also be given.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Streets of New York* attract large houses. Mr. Chanfrau is as good in the rough convict as in the elegant "swell." Mr. Forster's banjo solo and jigs demand the galleries. The whole piece is a success, as it was indeed before at this theatre.

BY REFERENCE to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the sale of tickets for Mr. Beecher's great lecture on "Reconstruction" will commence to-morrow morning. To avoid the complaints so often made of the great crowd and delay in procuring tickets, the entire house has been divided for the sale of tickets for this lecture; one-half of the house will be sold at Clexton's and the other half at Ashmead & Evans'. This arrangement cannot fail to give satisfaction to the thousands who are anxious to hear this celebrated orator and divine on this interesting subject.

CONCERT HALL.—To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, the association of American Vocalists, of this city, will receive a complimentary testimonial at the hands of their friends. These young gentlemen and ladies are excellent in their solo and choral parts, and will exert themselves to please their patrons. Let them be remembered graciously.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 1940 Wallace street. Early possession. Apply to J. R. RHOADS, 3 12 6t* No. 823 ARCH Street.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF THE furniture for sale, situated in Twenty-first, above Pine street: immediate possession. Address Box 1256 P. O. 3 12 3t*

1317 CHESNUT STREET. NEATLY FURnished Lodging Rooms for gentlemen. [3 12 3t*

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 30, 35 and 50 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes apply to the Government. Nuff ced! 2 21 imrp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT Street, above THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 15

STATEMENT OF THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,

FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate.....	$235,00
Cash on hand.....	66 123
Bonds and Mortgages.....	800,653
Bank, and other Stocks.....	1 227,748
Stocks held as collateral for loans.....	86 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies.....	1,007,449
Total assets.....	$3,551,961
Losses due and unpaid..... $2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon..... 70 500	
	$72,500
Premiums received..... 1,005 903	
Interest received..... 175,600	
	$1,181,403
Losses paid..... 324 028	
Return premiums..... 75,519	
Expenses of all kinds..... 131,336	
	$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent.

DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who may cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.

Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.

PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS,

Sewell Tappan,	James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder,	Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard,	James Sturgis,
George H. Folger,	John A. Andrew,
Francis C. Lowell,	Benjamin F. Stevens.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

W. D. STIMPEL, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.

The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM GETTY,
3 13 tef3w AGENT.

GEORGE A. COOKE,

DEALER IN

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

YARD,

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.

I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.

All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 13 rp

ROUSSEL'S

Carbonic Acid and Artificial Spring Waters in Glass Syphons.

CARBONIC ACID.	VICHY, with Lithia.
NEUGERS.	LITHIA WATER.
VICHY.	IRON WATER.
KISSINGEN.	BEDFORD WATER.

E. ROUSSEL,
3 10 3t No. 518 PRUNE Street.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 3 10 6t*

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

GREAT SALE OF FOREIGN DRESS GOODS

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Announce that they have determined to offer their extensive Stock comprising the most attractive variety of

Dry Goods in the City,

At prices to correspond with the late

AUCTION SALES,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
3 12 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
SILKS FROM AUCTION AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

PLAID DRESS GOODS, 22 CENTS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

CHENE POPLINS, 31 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

PLAID MOZAMBIQUES,
35 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS
FOR THE POPULAR TRADE, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Buyers will find decided advantage in every department.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow.

SPRING CASSIMERES,
SPRING COATINGS,
SPRING GOODS FOR BOYS,
At reduced prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 10 3t Above Willow

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

BARNSLEY LINEN GOODS.

NOW OPENING,

SEVEN CASES

REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
SUPER BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
EXTRA HEAVY TABLE DIAPERS.
HEAVY LOOM DIAPERS.
COLORED BORDERED WASHED HUCK TOWELS, Extra Size.

These goods were made expressly to order for our best family trade, but from their extraordinary durability are also well suited to first-class Hotels or Boarding Houses.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of Linen, House Furnishing Dry Goods,
3 12 6t No. 108 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, ETC.

—A work will be published during the coming summer with the following title:—"William Woodbridge; His Life, Letters, and Speeches; edited by Charles Lanman."

—Mr. George W. Carleton announces "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," by Victor Hugo.

—Messrs. Roberts Brothers have in preparation "Our Summer in the Harz Forest," by a Scotch family; "Hidden Depths;" "Studies for Sunday Evening," by Lord Kinloch; "Raleigh: A Historical Play," by Martin Farquhar Tupper; "Sweet Counsel: A Book for Girls," by Sarah Tytler; and a new edition of "Talpa, or The Chronicles of a Clay Farm."

—Messrs. Walker, Fuller & Co. will shortly publish "Massachusetts in the Rebellion," by P. C. Headley; "History of the Second Massachusetts Regiment," by Rev. A. H. Quint.

—Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston announce "Lectures on the Treatment of Necrosis by the Constant Galvanic Current," by Dr. Robert Remak.

—Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons have in the press "Giant Cities of Bashan," by Professor Porter, and "History of English Literature," by Francis Collier, LL.D.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to reprint a collection, entitled "Travelling Sketches," from the Pall Mall *Gazette*.

—Mr. Edmund Yates has a new novel in the press, "Land at Last."

—Professor Charles Kingsley is about to publish a "History of England for Boys."

—Miss Agnes Strickland announces "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

—Professor Blackie has in preparation "Homer and the Iliad."

—Professor Goldwin Smith has nearly ready "A Short History of England."

—Mr. F. Trollope has nearly ready a novel entled "An Old Man's Secret."

—Mr. W. C. Bennett, one of the minor English poets, has in preparation "A Ballad and Song History of England, and the States Sprung from Her: A Book for the People."

—Dr. J. G. Holland has already realized over fourteen thousand dollars on the copyright of his "Life of Lincoln."

—Mrs. Chandron, of Mobile, has nearly ready for the press the translation of a popular German novel.

—Mr. James R. Spalding, we are pleased to announce, is nearly recovered from his recent prostration, and will soon be able to resume literary labor.

—Mr. J. G. Saxe enjoys the honor of a place in Beeton's "Companion Poets," a series of piratical reprints of American poets, the name of which appears to have been filched from a similar series published last year by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The *Athenæum*, in a pleasant notice of the volume, speaks of Mr. Saxe—

"As a writer of sparkling and occasionally pungent *vers de société*, who has for many years enjoyed wide popularity in the United States, and ought to meet with similar acceptance in England. His longer and more laborious productions—the two satires in Popian verse—cannot be mentioned as satisfactory efforts in a kind of poetry in which the attempts have been numerous and the successes very few during the last hundred years."

The critic then proceeds to quote two of Mr. Saxe's poems, "My Familiar," and "A Reflective Retrospect," the last of which he thinks an imitation of a poem of Praed's:—

"Mr. Saxe's imitation of Praed's 'School and Schoolfellows' is the more remarkable because he makes no mention of the brilliant Etonian when, with an air of scrupulous honesty, he names the writers to whom he is indebted for thoughts or language. Praed, it should, moreover, be observed, is not the only poet whose music and wit are reproduced by the American imitator, who in turn reminds his English reader of Byron, Barham, and other familiar writers. Sometimes the imitation is obviously meant for the reader's notice; but in several places it seems to be unintentional on the part of the author."

—A daughter of Mary Howitt is preparing for the press "A Year in Sweden with Frederika Bremer."

—Dr. Veron, whose work, "Le Bourgeois de Paris," was very popular, is continuing his memoirs, which will treat of the period between 1848 and 1863.

—Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper has written a new play, entitled "The Life and Death of Raleigh," which is to be produced at Easter—where, it is not stated.

—The paragraphists announce a new poem by Mr. Tennyson, the name of which they are not able to give, though the subject, they tell us, is classic. We put no faith in their gossip.

—Mr. Thomas Hood is about to edit "Moxon's Standard Books for Penny Reading."

—A. K. H. B., the "Country Parson" of *Frazer's Magazine*, has a paper in the February number of that periodical entitled "Presbyterian Sermons from Archiepiscopal Churches," and containing an account of Drs. Park and Robertson, whose posthumous sermons have attracted a good deal of attention.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold has a paper in the February number of the *Cornhill*, in which he defends himself from a charge brought against him by the *Saturday Review*, that he speaks slightingly of his countrymen. "My Countrymen" is the title of his article.

—Dr. Daremberg has lately published a curious work—"Physic in Homer; or, Archæological Essays on the Physicians, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, and Physic in the Homeric Poems."

Martin's History of France.

Walker, Fuller & Co., of Boston, have published two more volumes of Martin's "History of France," making in all four volumes of the American edition in the translation of Miss Mary L. Booth. The period covered by these volumes is that of the decline of the French monarchy, ending with the revolution of 1789. The translation is made from the fourth Paris edition, and the remaining volumes of the series will hereafter be published in their regular order.

The history of the Regency, which opens these volumes, includes a full and satisfactory account of Law's system—a signal instance of financial inflation which enriched the "Scotch Plutus," but beggared a nation. This chapter of M. Martin's history has a peculiar interest for American readers at this time, and his reflections upon the subject of paper money are of such value that we make room for an extended extract; for, although the work is neither new nor the author's conclusions strikingly original, the lessons of history applied to our own time are too important to be slightly regarded. M. Martin writes of

PAPER MONEY.

"Paper, which is almost valueless, cannot fill the part of the precious metals; it can only represent them by voluntary agreement. The State cannot create value, that is, make something out of nothing, any more than private individuals; it substantiates existing values; if it abruptly and arbitrarily changes the relations of these values by changing the nominal value of the metallic currency, it does an iniquitous and absurd thing, as Law himself clearly demonstrates in a memorial of 1715. When the State creates paper money, it creates the sign of real estate, or other values which the paper represents; it does not create a new value. The idea that the State creates value is a fallacy of the legists of the Middle Ages: it is by this sophism that they justified the royal coiners, Philippe the Fair and his imitators.

"Paper being unable to be the equivalent of specie, its compulsory currency is therefore a violation of economic laws; if this violation may be salutary in certain cases, it is like all those measures of public safety which violate certain laws in the name of higher laws; it is economy yielding to policy; it is obsidional currency; it is the *assignat* imposed as a sign of solidarity on all the children of the country in danger. There are heroic remedies, which we renounce as soon as we return to a normal state, and which are weapons of war, and not instruments of reform.

"The compulsory currency of paper would not have been necessary if the project of the bank and the general company had been completely realized. In an association of this kind, every member must receive the paper emitted by the society. Now, the whole nation, the whole State, being associated, the paper would naturally have been current everywhere. This idea of a nation working as a single man fascinates the imagination, but appals the reason. Suppose that individual liberty, the principle of all progress, could preserve its play in such mechanism, what hands could ever be strong enough and wise enough to regulate all the movements of the colossal machine? The first part of the system—the State a banker—appals us less than the system complete."

Here, too, is a striking picture of the mania which possessed the people of France at the time when Law's scheme was most popular:—

RESULTS OF INFLATION.

"Who does not know by tradition that narrow and dingy Rue Quincampoix, the centre of stock-jobbing, with its thousand offices, whither, for six months, rushed and thronged all Paris, all France, and all Europe; where ranks, sexes, the different orders of state, great lords and prelates, military men, members of the bar, officials, merchants and clerks, masters and valets, court ladies, and women of the town, mingled together in one long saturnalia? It was the equality of cupidity, the equality of play. And what play? Unheard-of fortunes were made there in a few days; in a few hours. Lackeys, enriched by a turn of the hand, purchased the carriages behind which they had mounted the day before. There were men who carried in their pocket-books sixty or eighty millions' worth of shares at the market rate! Two classes of persons had the principal part in this wealth, improvised as if by a fairy's wand—the great lords and the farmers of the revenue. The cupidity of the princes and higher nobility, the baseness of the courtiers before the Scotch Plutus, who showered down stocks and bank notes from his hands, were equalled only by the display and prodigality of the *parvenus* intoxicated by their fantastic elevation. But the public, wholly carried away by the irresistible impulse, scarcely stopped to moralize. Each day witnessed the arrival at Paris of streams of holders of *rentes* and officials, whose offices had been redeemed, hastening to invest their funds in shares; merchants, who came to watch the fluctuation, to profit by it for their trade, or to plunge into it on their own account; foreign speculators, imitators, curious spectators, adventurers, and intriguers. Luxury and the throng increased at once in an incredible ratio; fabulous sums were expended almost as soon as gained; travel was interrupted by the innumerable multitude of carriages; gold and silver glittered everywhere on apparel of silk and velvet; the delights of Lucullus and Apicius were equalled by the *millionaires* (it was then that the word was created) of the Rue Quincampoix; a frenzied and disorderly but prodigiously powerful impulse had been given to the commerce and manufactures of Paris. The concentration of the population was such from 1719 to 1720, that an historian does not hesitate to estimate it at one million four hundred thousand souls! The impulse of Paris reacted on all France; the amount of manufactures increased three-fifths; interest fell to one and a quarter per cent."

There is something akin to this spectacle now visible in our great cities; not so extravagant, certainly, but of the same general character, and arising in a great measure from a similar cause. Here is the story of what happened afterwards in France:—

THE COLLAPSE.

"July 13, Law obtained authority to establish at the bank, and in all cities where there were branch banks, books of accounts current and transfers to the aggregate capital of six hundred millions. This institution, so useful to commerce, came too late. The bank was at the last extremity; it was forced to suspend payment, except of the ten-franc notes. The consternation was profound. The people, trembling lest the ten-franc notes should cease to be redeemed in turn, rushed to the bank with frenzied anguish. Stock-jobbing descended into the lowest strata of society. The porters of the markets turned speculators, bought up the notes at a discount, and forced their way through the crowd by main strength to the offices of the cashiers. They fought; they were stifled at the doors; many perished. Three corpses were carried by the people before the windows of the Regent. The carriage of Law was torn to pieces in the very courtyard of the Palais Royal (July 17). The shares, meanwhile, had fallen to five thousand francs in notes, which was no longer equal to twenty-five hundred francs in specie. Every one strove to rid himself of the notes in any manner possible; merchandise sextupled in price."

The political events of a remarkable period of French history are narrated by M. Martin with singular clearness and force, and with few exceptions the American translator has preserved the spirit of the author's conclusion; but the charm of these volumes lies in their vivid pictures of the intellectual life of the time of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, and Rousseau, and the influences exerted by the writings of men who stirred Europe to a sense of the value of ideas.

Walker, Fuller & Co. are placing Martin's work before the American readers in an attractive form and at a reasonable cost. Their edition is published with a careful regard to the proprieties of good book-making in every way.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our Books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the safe. Nothing is injured if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs* braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE; forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade, or house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES IN THIS CITY. Inquire for 12 14 3mip

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 23 thu fhe 3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,

2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, co	12 00	to 150
GENTS' do do	8 00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded

"J. H. M. & CO. EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, and are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthssim

SELLERS BROTHERS

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

I intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,

BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,

ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,

CARD CLOTHING,

BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,

SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tuthsfmrp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33 cents.
Best Bleached Muslins, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.
Wide Unbleached Muslins, 23 cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25, 28 and 31½c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

LINEN GOODS!

LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, 50, 55, 62½.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Russia Crash, good quality, 18, 20, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook and Plaid Cambric Muslins.
Hair-cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
One lot of Dotted Swiss Muslins, from auction, 35 and 40 cents a yard.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Hoop Skirts made to order and warranted for six months.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Cambric Flouncings, Insertings and Edgings.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, made out of Richardsons Linen.
Gent's Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES

ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR

SPRING SALES:

FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS. 3 10 stuth

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VELL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12§

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Muslins, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUÉS in all varieties of styles and price from 12½c. to $1 50.
500 PARIS OFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		Market value.
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,950 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		$461,051 45
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
23 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,300 00
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481 25
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52 499 16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks		65 824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

$544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.

SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required.

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

3 10 rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
WM. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. C. L. GHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.

JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000

Paid-up Capital, $100 000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
Wm. S. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.

CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.

THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	123 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,853
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	132,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,620,650	Par. Market value	$936,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,580 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Rush Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865,
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tf291

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies Issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. B——, of S. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 257 and 259 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCleach & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY O PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods and permanently on buildings, on deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John F. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Penry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	S. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The annual cost of the salad consumed in Paris is estimated at $200,000.

—Charlotte Cushman is giving gay parties and balls in Rome.

—Brignoli has reappeared in Paris with Patti, and has been well received.

—"Cain's Daughters" is the name of a novel now publishing in Paris. Eugene Sue furnished the idea.

—A large number of sharks have recently been seen in the British Channel and upon the French coast.

—Upwards of seven thousand military convicts are now employed upon public works in Russia.

—One of Batty's lionesses, in Paris, has just had three fine cubs, which have been confided to the care of a dog.

—The ex-opera dancer, Clotilda, spends in Paris a million of francs yearly on her housekeeping and toilette.

—A blushing bride of 60, married but six days to a gay young fellow of 64, committed suicide from jealousy, in Stamford, England.

—Albert L. Starkweather, the Manchester murderer, was sentenced at Hartford, Ct., on Thursday, to be hanged on Friday, August 17.

—Six thousand public libraries have been founded, and annexed to common schools, in France within the last four years.

—Rum has been exported from Boston within the last six weeks to Africa, valued at a quarter of a million of dollars.

—Edward S. Erving, Cashier in the Boston Post Office for nearly thirty-six years, died on Tuesday.

—The death of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is announced, as well as that of Dr. Hogarth, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.

—A new periodical, written exclusively in verse, will shortly be issued in Paris. The ratio of its merit to its success will probably also be inverse.

—"Herrings, pickled and smoked, dull and quiet," says the Price Current. We should suppose so. Who wouldn't be dull and quiet after being pickled and smoked?

—Efforts are made by De Balzac's admirers to induce his widow to publish the three or four volumes he left in manuscript in his portfolio.

—It appears by official returns, that in the State of New York there are over seventy thousand children between the ages of five and twenty-one years who do not attend any school.

—Gustave Dore is about to illustrate an edition of "Lafontaine's Fables," and accordingly spends much of his time in the Garden of Plants studying animals.

—A school of architecture has been opened at Moscow, as a branch of the school for painting and sculpture in that city. It is endowed by the Government for sixty pupils.

—General Spinner states that there are, to his knowledge, only about $22,000,000 lying in the National banks, belonging to Government, instead of $70,000,000 as believed by Controller Clarke.

—The Emperor Maximilian has requested the Empress Eugenie to accept the medal of civil merit, in recognition of her courage and Christian charity in visiting the cholera wards of the Paris hospitals.

—Mr. Thomas Gliks, a well-known wood engraver in England, has written and illustrated a "Practical Handbook to the Beautiful Art of Wood Engraving," which is now in press in London.

—The Oil Springs *Chronicle*, of Canada West, says that an extraordinary oil well has just been discovered in Canada. It yielded on the 21st of February 2259 gallons of oil in one hour, which was at the rate of 1632 barrels of thirty-two gallons each a day.

—The Cincinnati *Times* describes the stupendous bridge, now nearly completed, between that city and the Kentucky shore of the Ohio. It is two thousand feet long, and has a span of nearly eleven hundred feet, which is said to be the longest in the world.

—The Bastrop (Louisiana) *Dispatch* says that trade and industry are reviving in that section. The *Planters' Banner* makes the same statement, and says that the negroes are doing better than they have for years past. It also has cheering accounts from the Teche district.

—The *Sugar Planter*, published at West Baton Rouge, thanks the Freedmen's Bureau for the absence of idle negroes. The *Planter* learns that a number of the planters still indulge in the hope of making sugar crops, although it may not be for two or three years.

—M. D. F. Jamison, of South Carolina, whose "Life of Bertrand du Guesclin" successfully ran the blockade, and was published in England, has had the honor of having that work translated into French, by order of the French Government, and augmented with original notes, plans of battles, portrait, etc.

—A contemporary mentioning Mrs. Secretary Harlan's claret colored satin dress, says the sight of it must have pained her husband if he remembered his denunciations of bright ribbons and the vanities of this world, when he was a poor preacher in the interior of Iowa, not many years ago.

—The Lynchburg (Virginia) *News* says that valuable discoveries of iron have been made in Amherst county, three miles north of the James River canal, and that a company have leased the mines and are about to erect furnaces. It also says that there are abundant indications of petroleum in the same vicinity.

—The Milwaukie Bar recommend the passage of a bill now before Congress, to establish intermediate courts of appeal between the district and circuit courts and the Supreme Court. All appeals from judgments and interlocutory orders would be taken to these new courts, and thence to the Supreme Court.

—The London *Orchestra* gives the following bit of gossip:—

"Marzo, the manager of the Pagliano and Nationale Theatres in Florence, 1865, is son of the manager who, in Rome, 1837, engaged the following troupe, including the father and mother of Adelina Patti:—Sopran. Ronzi, Madame Patti, Madame Barili; tenori. Patti, Salvatore; baritone, Colletti; basso, Monsieur Barolihet. The issue of this union of soprano and tenore, now living, were all born in different places, viz., Madame Strakosch at Pesaro; Mad'lle Carlotta at Florence; Signor Carlo (violinist), at Lisbon; and Mad'lle Adelina at Madrid."

—While we are all making great complaints in this country about the enormous rents, we are not the only people who are suffering. Rents are increasing rapidly in England also. A building is now in course of erection in Lombard street, London, which is to cost seventy thousand pounds, the gross rental of which is estimated at twenty-two thousand pounds annually. The London and County Bank have rented the ground floor and basement of the building, for which it is to pay twelve thousand pounds a year.

—An immense church and college edifice is to be erected in the town of St. Meinrad, Spencer county, Indiana, by the Roman Catholics. The building is to have a front of three hundred and ... feet, with two wings, each one hundred and ... feet in depth. It is to be of free stone, a beautiful and very fine quality of which is abundant in the immediate vicinity of the town. Work will be begun as soon as the weather becomes favorable. The building will be three stories high, with a half-story attic. This will be the largest church and collegiate edifice in Indiana.

The *Gazette de Cambrai* (France) relates a singular accident which has taken place at the theatre of that town. In a piece called *La Vieillesse de Jadis*, a pistol had to be fired, and, as is usual on such occasions, two had been charged with powder only for the purpose. At the end of the performance one of the scene-shifters took up the weapon which had not been used to fire away, when a boy between thirteen and fourteen years of age made a snatch at it, causing it to go off in the direction of his own hand. Two of the child's fingers were broken by the wadding which had been rammed down tight, and the hand was otherwise so much injured that amputation would probably be necessary.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF VERY FINE AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND CASTELLIDA VASES AND URNS, FINE FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, ALABASTER STATUETTE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, BISQUET FIGURES, ETC. ETC.,

The Importation of Messrs. Vitt Brothers,

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of the above articles just landed from Italy and France.

The collection will be open for examination on Monday morning 3 8 5t

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a number of Paintings by Philadelphia artists, viz:—

W. Sheridan Young,	Joseph J. John,
Edmund G. Lewis,	R. Hebre Reed,
E. Moran,	J. B. Bean,
G. F. Bensell,	F. B. Schell,
E. B. Bensell,	T. B. Otter,
H. C. Bispham,	H. Boese,
W. E. Cresson,	John Wilson,
C. A. Sommers,	S. J. Levis,
George L. Candee,	E. McIlhenney,
D. L. Wyand,	T. J. Fennimore,
D. R. Knight,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
George P. Wood, Jr.,	G. Burling,
A. Fredericks,	J. Williams,
Leon Jussard,	Montegny,
Paul Weber,	F. Wills,
W. E. Winner,	W. S. Searly,
Thomas Moran,	G. F. Attwood,
	And others.

comprising the best assortment of Oil Paintings by native artists ever offered at public sale in this city.

Open for examination on Monday, 12th inst.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th March, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

200 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,

from the American Art Gallery, New York.

Particulars hereafter. 3 8 5t

THIRD GREAT SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING GLASSES.

On Friday Morning next,

16th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut Street, a fine assortment of Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, manufactured expressly for first-class city retail sales.

Now open for examination.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER

AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties, at their Auction Store.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 15t No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN. 2 22 5

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE, No. 60 S. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"

W. H. BELL,

Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.

Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 3t

ARMY SUPPIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,

Brevet Colonel and C. S.,

Nashville, Tenn.

2 26 16t

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 S. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,

Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,

2 26 17t Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. B. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	6800 lbs. Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1360 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46 320 lbs Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30,000 lbs. Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	1636 lbs Scrap Leather, new,
Harness,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Feed Troughs,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Halters,	44 lbs. Zinc,
Saddles,	25 Ambulances.
Lines,	1 Buggy,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	25 Carts,
Drug Mill,	3 Slop Carts,
Anvils,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Tire Bender,	10 three-horse Spring Wagons,
Forish e Forces,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Planes,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Saws,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Cauldrons,	
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform Scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,

3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 12-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182	feet	6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000	"	3-inch " "
800	"	2-inch wrought-iron "
564	"	1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000	"	1¼-inch " "
1,000	"	1-inch " "
5,000	"	¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS,

(Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Tees,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, ETC.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Rivets,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,

2 28ta4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THURSDAY, March 22, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway st., Baltimore, Md. 6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:—

713	Hospital Tents.
612	Wall "
2757	Common "
55	Sibley "
2051	Shelter "
682	Hospital Tent Flies.
497	Wall Tent Flies.

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,

Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,

3 7 13t Middle Military Department.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 6

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginated the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 2

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Heads of all Kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16	lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14	Pork Barrels,
19	Adzes, assorted,	4	Bellows,
102	gallons Alcohol,	22	Bevels,
4	Anvils,	132	feet Leather Belting.
835	Augers, assorted,	32	feet Rubber Belting,
602	Axes, assorted,	1,281	Bits, assorted,
30	Bread Axes,	13	Blocks, assorted,
191	Hand Axes,	20	Coffin Boxes,
85	Bolts and Chains,	3	Wood Boxes,
22	Carpenters' Benches,	12	Dredging Boxes,
100	Wood Benches,	1	Draughting Board,
3	Wash Boards,	225	Chair Bottoms,
19	Copper Boilers,	125	Chair Backs and Arms,
99	Door Bolts, assor'd	100	Chair Backs,
300	Spring Window Locks,	108	Chair Legs,
82	lbs. Borax,	5,000	Chair Stretchers,
6,000	Copper Bottoms,	600	Lamp Chimneys,
4	Pump Bobs,	1,000	lbs. Fire Clay,
6	Circular'g Boilers,	1,000	lbs. Copper,
4	Steam Boilers,	600	Store Doors,
2	Marking Brushes,	400	Chairs, assorted,
538	Whitewash Bru's,	400	Field Desks,
829	Paint Brushes, assorted,	100	Office Desks,
391	Varnish Brushes,	200	Bucket Ears,
263	Dust Brushes,	2,238	Files, assorted,
19	Clothes Brushes,	1,946	Bastard Files,
2 081	Chisels, assorted,	10 000	Lights Glass,
25	lbs. French Chalk,	2,000	Saucepan Handles,
1 620	Pick handles,	1,294	Chisel Handles,
25,000	pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541	Axe Handles,
53	Cast Iron Hoppers,	2,000	Window Sash,
25 000	lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000	gross Screws, assorted,
1,500	Knobs, assorted,	1,100	Shovels, assorted,
2 000	lbs. Lead,	20 000	lbs. Spikes,
2 926	Chest Locks,	1 000	Stove Feet,
3 556	Cupboard Locks,	2,000	lbs Cast Steel,
400	Mallets,	700	Boxes Tin,
112 000	lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000	Lamp Tubes,
16,000	lbs. Wrought Nails	105	Cast Iron Traps,
1,000	Frying Pans,	400	yards Silver Tinsel,
2,000	lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,835	Papers Tacks, assorted,
421	Planes, assorted,	100	Wheelbarrows,
250	Tin Pumps, assorted.	4,000	lbs. Wire,
500	lbs. Iron Rivets,	30,000	lbs. Zinc,
800	lbs. Rods Wire,	6,000	Escutcheons,
		300	Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,

Chief Quartermaster,

Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

3 8 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

ELEVEN (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 1ox28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 20x20, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 1ox28, fourteen 12x14, and one 10x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x60 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 10x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 10x40)

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x100 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x100 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 10x36, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x432, six 28x336, one 11x32, and one 12x23 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISOLATING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x50, 18x32, 18x81, 16x56, 10x16, four 10x30, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x200, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40.181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2-59 square feet.

FENCING, 12,960 lineal feet

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 62x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x100, and 68x100.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Brevet Brigadier-General in charge

3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the BUILDING MATERIALS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS, IRON, COPPER, LUMBER, AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A ROUGH CUSTOMER ON THE RAMPAGE.—William Curtin is about as pugnacious and dangerous a character as can be found outside the sacred precincts of the State Penitentiary. He has been going it with a perfect looseness for some time, but was brought up with a round turn last night, and committed by Alderman Beitler. In September last William went to the house of Mrs. Robinson, No. 28 Strawberry street, and going up into the parlor laid down to take a sleep. He was ordered to leave by Mrs. Robinson, when he made a violent assault on the unprotected female, hitting her several blows and knocking her down, after which he left for parts unknown. On Saturday night, however, he turned up again at the same house, and wanted something to drink and a cigar. The bartender, Mr. Linden, refused his demand, when he seized a pitcher and knocked the bartender down by a blow on the head, after which he again left.

On Sunday night, still laboring under the effects of bad whisky, which excited his organ of combativeness to an unlimited extent, he entered the restaurant of Miss Wood, at Second and Market streets, and got two meals, for which he refused to hand over the equivalent in cash. A controversy ensued, when, acting true to his brutal instincts, he assaulted and knocked her down. He was arrested last night, and placed in one of the cells at the Central Station, but still found an opportunity to indulge in his favorite pastime of displaying his muscle on unoffending parties, for he was placed in the same cell with a German, with whom he speedily picked a quarrel, and his last operation was to tear off his boots, and using them on the body of the said German, knocked him down, and mutilated him. He was committed on the several charges in the sum total of $1000, having had hearings before Aldermen Beitler and White.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Yesterday James Nevins, Esq., at one time one of our most prominent brokers and estimable citizens, died at his residence in this city. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in August, 1790, and is the only survivor of twelve children of Colonel David Nevins, of that place. His brother was for many years senior partner of the firm of Nevins, Townsend & Co., of New York city. Mr. Nevins came to Philadelphia in 1813, and in partnership with his brother, Samuel Nevins, very soon established a large and prosperous brokerage business. The firm was afterwards changed to Nevins & Whelan, which continued until Mr. Nevins retired, about 1860. He married the daughter of Jonathan Willis, and in this way became connected in relationship with James Martin, Esq., whose death we announced some days ago.

Mr. Nevins was an admirable specimen of the gentleman of the olden time, genial and kind in his intercourse with those with whom business brought him in contact. He was a man of great originality of mind, of a liberal disposition, and given to hospitality. There was no one in Philadelphia more universally esteemed, and his eminent social qualities always made him welcome wherever he was known. For many years he was a prominent member of the Board of Brokers and other public institutions of the city. His loss will be severely felt in the circle in which he moved.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every one blessed with family feels more or less interest in their being left in comfortable circumstances after the demise of their natural protector. The best mode which can possibly be adopted is a life insurance, by which a comparatively small amount paid per annum will render the near and dear ones out of the reach of want in case of the accidental removal of the head of the family. The American—a home institution—holds out peculiar attractions in this respect. Their capital is large, and yearly upon the increase. The American depends upon its own previous history for the patronage of the public, and one of its best features are the names of its directory. Person can decide from the following list of names, well-known citizens of Philadelphia, who are in charge, whether a company with such a set of directors is reliable or not:—Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George NugentHon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work, William J. Howard, SamuelS. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. BennettHon. Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are under obligations to Messrs. Kelley, O'Neill, Thayer, Myers, and Randall for public documents relating to Congressional and national matters, and to Messrs Ridgway, Connell, Subers, Ruddiman, Davis, and others for Legislative and State documents.

Adams Express Company have our thanks for late Southern and Western newspapers.

Rev. C.W. Denison has favored us with a copy of his newspaper, the *Anglo-American Times*, published in London, England.

Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has laid upon our table the latest received numbers of *Temple Bar* and *Cornhill* magazines; *All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, and *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*.

From John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, we have *Punch*, *Fun*, *The Argosy*, *London Illustrated News*, etc.

We are indebted to Harry Gormer, Esq., for the latest files of the Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* through the Adams Express Company.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF DISREPUTABLE CHARACTERS.—Last evening the police of the Second District made a descent in the neighborhood of Washington Square, and arrested over forty disreputable characters, all females. They were taken to the Union Street Station House, and locked up. The neighborhood of Washington Square has been an intolerable nuisance, and the police are determined to put a stop to it.

STOLEN WEARING APPAREL RECOVERED.—Last evening a fellow was chased through Wallace street, in the Fifteenth Ward, having in his possession a large quantity of wearing apparel. The thief, for such he was, escaped, but the clothing was secured, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station House to await identification. About 100 feet of rope is at the same Station House awaiting an owner.

STEALING CARPET.—James Carr was arrested yesterday evening for the larceny of some carpet taken from Price's second-hand store, situated on the Lancaster pike, near Thirty-ninth street. He was taken before Alderman Allen, who committed him. Others were engaged in the robbery, but they managed to escape. Carr was chased, and dropped the carpet during the purpose.

STOLE SOME BOOTS, BUT COULDN'T KEEP THEM.—Last night a fellow was observed by the police at Juniper and South streets, having in his possession twenty pairs of boots. An officer gave chase, when the thief dropped the boots, and was out of sight in a twinkling.

VANDALISM.—William Johnson was taken into custody last evening at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, charged with throwing a large paving stone through a window in the neighborhood. He was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, and held in $800 bail.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—We are requested to state that the steamers of the Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company have resumed their regular daily trips, the Delaware and Raritan Canal having reopened.

SALE OF MARBLE VASES AND BRONZES.—The collection of elegant vases, French bronzes, Bohemian glassware, &c., which is now on exhibition at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. This assortment embraces many new and handsomely designed vases and ornaments. Among the bronze figures will be found Daria de Gaby, Don Quixote, Mazeppa, Mourner, etc.

The whole invoice is the direct importation of Messrs. Vitt Brothers.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW PRIZE STORY.—

CHAPTER II.

In a few minutes Rosalie's note was in the hands of a young man, whose appearance would have been striking and interesting in the extreme, had his attire been less careless and neglected. "Strange, indeed," he murmured, "that the cruel vigilance of Rosalie's father will allow her an opportunity even of sending a few lines to me!" With trembling fingers he tore open the note, and there fell out of it a scrap cut from a newspaper, on which were the following words:—

"TOWER HALL,
"No. 518 MARKET STREET,
"BENNETT & Co."

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE CANADIAN SCARE.—Ten thousand volunteers wanted! The Fenians are coming! Are we going to have the excitements of war on our Northern frontier this coming summer? What shall we do? The cholera in the city, the rinderpest in the country and war around us, how can we keep cool? We turn to George Francis Train for advice and sympathy, if he is not out of these articles, and ask, "What shall we do?" We will as the first precautionary measure, get measured for a complete suit of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, and let the season look out for itself.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

IT GOES FURTHER.—It is the opinion of a Western editor that wood goes further when left out of doors than when well housed. He says some of his went half a mile. Coal will go further than wood in keeping up a good fire. Get the celebrated Honeybrook Coal of W. W. Alter, No. 257 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and you get the best article in the market. The coal at this yard is free from slate or dust, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction to the purchaser. Call on Alter and supply your household for the coming season.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED—Superior Photographs of all styles executed in most artistic manner to suit the taste of all. A rare chance. Go early. Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1108 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—TORAM.—March 10, 1866, by Alderman George Moore, Mr. SAMUEL R. DAVIS, of West Chester, Pa., to Miss FANNY TORAM, of Philadelphia.

PACKER—KEAN.—On Thursday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, near Woodbury, N. J., by the Rev. W. H. Norris, Mr. JACOB PACKER to Miss HANNAH C. KEAN.

DIED.

BEACH.—On Monday morning, March 12, JANE, wife of Mr. William Beach, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 2028 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BRECHEMIN.—On the 12th instant, LEWIS BRECHEMIN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also the French Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CROZER.—At his residence, in Upland, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 11th instant, JOHN P. CROZER, aged 73 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HUZZARD.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MAHALA A., wife of Mr. Rudolph Huzzard, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Eliza Huzzard, Spread Eagle, Chester county, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MURRAY.—On Sunday morning, the 11th instant, Miss REBECCA F. MURRAY, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Anne Murray, No. 1405 N. Second street, above Master, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services and interment at St. Michael's.

ROBB.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, MARY JANE, wife of Benjamin F. Robb, and daughter of Mary and the late Joseph Logan, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 911 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SENSENDERFER.—On the 10th instant, WILLIE, youngest daughter of James and Mary Sensenderfer, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1023 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WESTER.—On the 12th instant, of disease contracted in the service, ALBERT C. WESTER, late Quartermaster 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of the late William and Mary A. Wester, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the 88th and 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in law, William Bowers, No. 924 Franklin street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS OF SEVERAL sizes; Wafer Irons, Muffin Rings, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Cake Pans. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT TO YOUR SON, THAT may be very useful to yourself, is a box of Tools. A variety of them may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PICTURE-FRAME Makers, Looking-Glass Dealers, and others who use Iron screw Eyes, Brass Rings, Knobs, Nails and Hooks, Tacks, Brads, &c., are invited to examine the assortment of those articles at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. LORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14s

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 f

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

A. J. HOYTS,
A. J. HOYTS,
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
A. J. HOYTS,

GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.

Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get
A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a Silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish Set of Forks or Spoons, one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price as ONE DOLLAR to every body.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as stationery, Envelopes Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,
Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Safes, Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 3 9 fmwstt

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
THE GREAT
Practical School of Business,
SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS
Accommodations,
Patronage
and Influence.

Any similar Institute in the State.
The place for
YOUNG MEN
Who desire success and promotion in business life.
The College occupies two large buildings, one at
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
AND THE OTHER AT
Broad and Spring Garden Streets,

Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporative seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.

For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.

2 16 mw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

THE NATIONAL
BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH
COLLEGE,
Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS.

Business Course $40 00
Telegraphing, full course $40 00
Business Course and Telegraphing $70 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.

Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing
3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE OR Lease, at very low prices, embracing farming, grazing, planting, gardening, fruit growing, cotton, turpentine, lumber, coal, iron, gold, silver and lead lands. Also, iron works, hotels, dwelling houses and building lots. Apply for catalogues to
CHAMBERS, REGISTER & CO.,
No. 407 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
We solicit from owners of property orders for sales. 2 14w5t

"EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA, New York.

The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.

It is sold in pint and quart bottles by the leading druggists, hotels, and first-class grocers.

A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY St., N. Y. city.
Sold in Philadelphia by
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
2 10 swlmrp* Cor. SIXTH and ARCH Sts., and others.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the Northby Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Gurtin street, On the West by Firth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 331 REED Street.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 35.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY,
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District,
No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 41.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA STEAM PROPELLER COMPANY.—Depot and swift sure lines between Philadelphia and New York, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The business of this Company has again been resumed. Steam propellers will leave, daily, at 12 M. and 5 P. M. Freight taken upon accommodating terms. Apply to
WM. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 12 2t No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia,

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24 wfm 6p4m

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA.